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## INCREASING DRY SENTIMENT FOUND BY FEDERAL JUDGE

Cites His Court Observations to Prove That Opposition in All Quarters Is Subsidizing

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 3 (Special Correspondence).—That the opposition to prohibition so prevalent among the "better classes" two years ago is rapidly subsiding under the conviction that to encourage disregard of all laws, particularly those against theft and burglary, is the observation of Robert S. Bean, United States district judge of Portland, Ore., who is sitting by assignment in the federal courts of San Francisco.

Because of his study of prohibition law and its operation, Judge Bean's comparisons and contrasts between the old San Francisco and the new are enlightening. He says:

**Prohibition Here to Stay**  
We have turned the corner for prohibition. I could not say that either for the Nation and certainly not for San Francisco three years ago. In April, 1920, it was difficult to get a conviction against a prohibition law violator. Only the most unimpeachable evidence sufficed to clinch a hard-fought conviction. The most arduous maneuvers were made by offenders, wealthy, respected in the community, who would blush at the mere hint of complicity in theft or burglary, but who felt so self-righteous about their definitions of personal liberty that prohibition was openly flaunted.

In one batch of 300 law violators arrested in December last year the majority, appearing in court, declare that they have gone out of business. How changed are the times. In 1920 dapper young men and responsible elders; in 1923 day laborers, foreigners and irresponsibles largely. Prohibition is here to stay in all its local and national aspects. Its temporary disregard, still strong in some quarters, is slowly receding to the gray, uncolored lines of last-ditchers, the light wine and beer advocates. And because light wine and beer is but a subterfuge for the corner saloon, it must pass.

**Stricter Penalties Asked**  
I urge one change in the present prohibition law that will stiffen the penalty for possession and transportation of intoxicants. At present the maximum is \$500 fine. To the wily smuggler this is but a few throw, a bad slip of luck and, unless by chance he is identified in the same court as an old offender, repeated arrests and convictions accomplish little but to force the offender to change his name occasionally.

The hardened criminal must be given an impressive sentence and this in justice to him and to society. We are passing rapidly out of the zone of the factious housewife. The hardened criminal makes a clever bootlegger, and the financial returns are greater for less risk than those of "stealing." The bootlegger, prohibition to society and the sanctity of law dictate the wisdom of amending the prohibition law so that penitentiary terms be meted out to the lawbreaker. Then the remaining offenders to the Eighteenth Amendment would be spoken to in language at once intelligible and cogent.

## AMERICAN COMMISSION PUTS FINAL TOUCHES ON DEBT AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, March 9 (By The Associated Press).—The American Debt Funding Commission today completed the formal draft of the debt refunding settlement recently negotiated with Great Britain. No announcement was made, however, as to when the contract would be submitted to the British representatives for the signature of their government.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman of the American Commission, after today's meeting, said that the question of terms with Finland were discussed and would be taken up again at a later session.

**ARGENTINE NAMES AMBASSADOR**  
WASHINGTON, March 9.—Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon has been appointed Ambassador to the United States, to succeed Dr. Thomas A. LeBreton, now a member of the Argentine Cabinet. Dr. Pueyrredon has been Secretary of Agriculture and later Minister of Foreign Affairs. He also has been a professor in the University of Buenos Aires.

## NEBRASKA TENANCY INCREASING; FARMERS SHY AT CO-OPERATION

Potato Crop Losses Laid to Unsound Marketing—Forecastures Multiply—Good Live Stock Needed

By GEORGE T. ODELL  
LINCOLN, Neb., March 9.—"Nebraska farmers have been shoved 1000 miles back from their markets by the increased freight rates," said W. W. Burr, a farmer and instructor in the agricultural college here. Others, competent to judge concur in that statement. Presuming that this estimate of the disadvantage on account of increased freight rates is fairly accurate, the same ratio can be applied to South Dakota and North Dakota, while the farmers or cattle raisers in the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah, for instance, will suffer even greater handicaps when it comes to disposing of their products.

Farmers in the great plains region have an idea that the high freight rates, which are their handicap, react in favor of the eastern farmers and in consequence of this belief they are prepared to join issues with the "farm bloc" in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other eastern and middle western states in the battle for their reduction. They do not seem to see any alternative, whereas, as a matter of fact, there is a very glaring instance in the State of Nebraska of farmers who are overlooking their own legitimate markets and allowing them to be supplied from sources much farther away.

In western Nebraska, in what is known as the North Platte irrigation area, thousands of pounds of potatoes are fast going to rot because they cannot sell them. In quality and size those potatoes equal any that are grown in the United States. The towns and cities in eastern Nebraska, northern Kansas, and around Kansas City

## Pinchot Dry Raiders Arrest 35 Saloonmen

By The Associated Press  
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 9.—State police acting under orders of Gov. Gifford Pinchot confiscated large quantities of beer and whisky and made wholesale arrests in a series of raids on saloons and hotels here.

An hour after the city-wide raid was launched 35 saloon proprietors and bartenders were under arrest and 400 gallons of whisky and 100 barrels of beer seized. The state troopers ignored district prohibition officers and the Johnstown police.

## HENRY FORD PAYS LINCOLN CREDITORS

Voluntarily Meets Claims Totaling \$4,000,000—All Will Receive 100 Cents on the Dollar

DETROIT, Mich., March 9 (By The Associated Press).—All creditors of the Lincoln Motor Company, bought last year by Henry Ford at a receivers' sale, have been reimbursed in full by Mr. Ford. It was officially announced today.

The sum needed to pay all claims in full was approximately \$4,000,000. Mr. Ford took the step, it was announced, despite the fact that he was not required to do so under the terms of his purchase agreement.

The announcement was made by Ralph Stone, president of the Detroit Trust Company, receiver for the Lincoln Company. All creditors of the concern, it was announced, will receive 100 cents on the dollar as a result of Mr. Ford's action. They previously had received 47½ per cent, all that remained of the proceeds of the sale after preferred claims were paid. The \$4,000,000 given by Mr. Ford pays the remaining 52½ per cent. Checks were mailed yesterday.

**Reimburses Directors**  
In addition to paying the claims of about 900 merchandise creditors, Mr. Ford also reimbursed the seven former directors of the company, who had endorsed paper held by the banks against the Lincoln Company. Among the seven were some of Mr. Ford's friends of many years' standing, including Henry B. and Wilfred C. Leeland, founders of the Lincoln Company.

Mr. Ford paid \$8,000,000 for the Lincoln Company at the receivers' sale last year. Out of this sum were paid a number of preferred claims, including one to the Government for alleged overpayment on war contracts. The item of the Government was greatly reduced, being finally settled for \$1,550,000. The federal claim originally amounted to more than \$8,000,000, the former sum being agreed upon at a conference between the receiver and Government officials.

**Each Receives Letter**  
Notice to the creditors was contained in a brief and simply worded letter attached to which was a check for the amount unpaid. It stated merely that it had been Mr. Ford's intention to provide for the payment in full of all proper claims of the concern. It stipulated that the check, constituting an assignment of all claims, should be presented for payment before March 20.

Ralph Stone, commenting upon Mr. Ford's action, declared that it was unique and unprecedented in his 28 years' experience in banking. He pointed out that payment of this additional \$4,000,000 means "realization by creditors, rendered apparently hopeless by Government claims for taxes and alleged overpayments on war contracts," of a full return of money due them.

## LAW SUIT AGAINST BELGIAN COMMUNISTS

By Special Cable  
BRUSSELS, March 9.—For some time the police authorities were convinced that Belgian Communists were in touch with Moscow, through an intermediary in Berlin. Documents sent to Berlin were found, giving information regarding the Belgian Army. This started a law suit, followed by the arrests in different parts of the country of 40 Communists, who will be examined in Brussels.

The law suit will proceed if the cross-examinations prove a plot against the security of the State.

## Pomp and Ceremony Attend Belfast Parliament's Opening



North of Ireland Legislature Was Opened by the New Governor, the Duke of Abercorn, on Feb. 27. Photo Shows Part of the Gubernatorial Procession, With the Military Escort

## TARIFF RETALIATION ON 2 NATIONS LIKELY

Discrimination Section of Act May Be Invoked Against France and Italy

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Tariff Commission has been investigating foreign tariffs with a view to ascertaining whether discrimination against the United States has reached proportions which would justify retaliatory measures under section 317 of the tariff law. Officials of the foreign tariffs section declared that the commission must soon decide whether it is to take action in view of recent increases against United States exports by France and Italy.

The general belief is that an official report on foreign tariffs will be made, on the basis of which the commission will recommend appropriate action to the President, although the commission has not yet acted officially on the matter. If such a recommendation is made, State Department experts will be consulted as to the probable effect of retaliatory measures on the foreign political situation.

It was pointed out by officials today that Section 317 of the Tariff Act is the most potent weapon which this country has devised to use against tariff discrimination by foreign countries.

**Retaliatory Facilities**  
Under the Payne-Aldrich Law, the United States could retaliate against foreign discrimination by any country, but only by a blanket increase of 25 per cent on all commodities imported from that country or by completely shutting off its exports. Thus the provision often became a boomerang and had to be used with great circumspection. Under the present law, retaliatory increase in tariffs against any country may be levied on separate commodities. Thus it is possible for the Tariff Commission to determine just what commodities the country can afford to do without, in determining retaliatory rates.

The two most flagrant examples of discrimination, it was stated, are on the part of Italy and France. French discrimination against the United States has been a gradual process since 1910, when an informal agreement was made that an intermediate rate was to apply to certain American exports. This agreement is still in effect on certain commodities, but the character of trade has changed so that they are no longer the chief exports to that country. Other commodities in this class have had the maximum rate levied against them. The change from specific to ad valorem rates in some cases made the maximum rates effective for this country.

**Italy Displaces Cottonseed Oil**  
Italy, while the Fordney tariff bill was under discussion, put a prohibitive duty on cottonseed oil, thereby shutting off America's principal market for that commodity. Every year that came to America during that period when our colonies were growing up was laden with refugees fleeing from either one side or the other. "Human nature is about the same the world over, and it is about the same in our religious denominations. The evils which come from political tyranny, when united with religious fanaticism, are the same all over the world among all classes of people. There are no exceptions. Those of you who are familiar with Eastern history know that the same is true all living in the State of Maine in peace and harmony. We shall continue to do so. They are all living in the other 30 states that have adopted this matter, in peace and harmony. There are no rivers of blood flowing in Pennsylvania or in any of the other states."

Representative Barwise said he was exceedingly sorry it was necessary to suspend any appropriation; sorry that any school must suffer by this measure, but that the time to do this was now, when there would be the least harm.

## MAINE HOUSE VOTES TO END AID TO SECTARIAN INSTITUTIONS

Adopted Barwise Resolve Would Gradually Reduce Appropriations to Prohibition in 1930

AUGUSTA, Me., March 9 (Special).—An end to state appropriation of public funds for private institutions on Dec. 31, 1930, is provided in the Barwise resolve which passed the Maine House of Representatives late yesterday by a vote of 89 to 42 after a sharp debate. This resolve proposes to amend the state Constitution to limit appropriations for denominational, sectarian, parochial or religious institutions and purposes to an amount which shall be decreased each year until the date mentioned when they shall be prohibited altogether.

"This new draft," said Representative Barwise of Bangor, "is based squarely and fairly upon a fundamental American doctrine, that of the total and complete separation of church and state. Those of you who are familiar with our colonial history and with the history of Europe at the time our country was going through its formative period, will recall something of the struggle that was going on in Europe, something of the struggle that was going on here in America, even, all during the reigns of Charles II and James II, and even down into the reigns of William and Mary to a considerable extent."

**Struggle Going On**  
"There was the most bitter warfare going on between those who belonged to the Roman Catholic Church and those who belonged to the various Protestant churches, mostly the Church of England at that time, although the Dissenters were becoming somewhat strong by 1685. Every ship that came to America during that period when our colonies were growing up was laden with refugees fleeing from either one side or the other. "Human nature is about the same the world over, and it is about the same in our religious denominations. The evils which come from political tyranny, when united with religious fanaticism, are the same all over the world among all classes of people. There are no exceptions. Those of you who are familiar with Eastern history know that the same is true all living in the State of Maine in peace and harmony. We shall continue to do so. They are all living in the other 30 states that have adopted this matter, in peace and harmony. There are no rivers of blood flowing in Pennsylvania or in any of the other states."

"It ought to be clear to anyone that we cannot have a total and complete separation of church and state when by a living in the State of Maine in peace and harmony. We shall continue to do so. They are all living in the other 30 states that have adopted this matter, in peace and harmony. There are no rivers of blood flowing in Pennsylvania or in any of the other states."

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Representative Maher insisted that it was absurd to suppose that the

## FRENCH CLEAR RUHR OF SECURITY POLICE

German Force Accused of Spreading Propaganda—Belgians Jail Editors

ESSEN, March 9 (By The Associated Press).—The French troops have again been withdrawn from Dortmund, which was occupied yesterday for the purpose of rounding up all the members of the disbanded security police still at large.

The city was searched by the French soldiers and 270 of the security force members were arrested and expelled from the district, with a warning not to return. This move was part of the Franco-Belgian program to rid the Ruhr of some 10,000 security police who have been a constant source of annoyance to the occupying forces, doing espionage work, spreading propaganda and otherwise hindering the French and Belgian military.

At Recklinghausen Dr. Eisenreith has been arrested by the French authorities. He is president of the municipal police and had acted as such in the daytime, but by night he had assumed various other roles, the French assert, to facilitate his work as an agitator among the Labor element. When arrested he had three identification cards in his possession, it is stated, and the French intelligence service reported that he had had three houses in various districts, taken under different names. In his pocket was discovered a set of false whiskers.

Fourteen persons accused of various offenses against the occupying forces at Cologne have been sentenced by a Belgian court-martial to jail terms of from three to six months each. Six of the prisoners were newspaper editors accused of spreading agitation. The others were customs officials and trade union leaders who had disobeyed the orders of the occupying authorities.

Dr. Schweibell, a member of the International Saar Boundary Commission, residing in the district of Meisenheim, has been court-martialed by the French and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 15,000,000 marks. He will probably be sent to Metz or some other point outside the occupied area to serve his term and his family will be expelled from the territory.

Sabotage along the railroads and the telegraph and telephone lines is continuing. A telegraph pole was cut down at Kettwig and laid across the track last night in an effort to wreck a train. Both attempts were discovered in time to prevent accidents. Several cars were derailed near Coblenz during the night as the result of tearing out of rails, but there were no casualties.

## PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR URGES IMMIGRATION

VICTORIA, B. C., March 2 (Special Correspondence).—Canada's supreme need is more settlers but every effort to encourage immigration on a large scale has been blocked by unforeseen obstacles. W. C. Nichol, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, declared in a public address here this week.

Mr. Nichol, who recently returned from an extensive tour of Britain and Europe, said that there were hundreds of thousands of people in England who would welcome an opportunity to make a decent living in Canada and Canada wanted them here. Without people to develop them, Canada's natural resources were useless.

## FRANCO-GERMAN PACT DISCUSSED BY PARIS WRITERS

Reconciliation Believed to Be Possible—Believed England Would Welcome Proposition

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 9.—Perhaps the most surprising turn which the Paris press discussion on the future of European relations has taken is due to Pertinax. His thesis is that the only continental bloc which would give offense to England and might be directed against England, is one in which Germany shall be included. In a controversy with British journalists, he made the point that this was a condemnation of the continental bloc, although the general tone of the article appeared to be against England. England was to be accepted, while there was a danger of German hegemony. But even this doubtful situation is cleared up by a new statement, in which he examined seriously the possibility of a Franco-German reconciliation. This reconciliation should not be at the expense of England, but England will have no right to be angry about it. It is unnecessary to dramatize about whether this means, after all, a continental bloc which includes Germany. The fact that a political writer, who must always be taken seriously, thinks a Franco-German rapprochement is possible is a great advance.

**To End Franco-German Duel**

There will of course be many incidents in the struggle now proceeding before Germany yields, but what is foreseen at the end of the troubled times, is a real attempt to cease the age-old Franco-German duel. This is indeed the first time a journalist of the Right takes this view publicly. Politicians of the Left have always talked vaguely about a rapprochement, and have been regarded in some quarters as enemies of England. Speaking generally, French politicians who flirt with Germany are suspected by England. The most notable case was that of Joseph Caillaux. It therefore becomes really extraordinary that another attitude is envisaged by men who are at the opposite pole from the Caillauxites. England is naturally opposed to a separate peace between France and Germany, and would have an international conference when the moment comes to settle affairs. That is likely to be the great question in dispute. Raymond Poincaré fully realizes the danger, and therefore would put the negotiations in the hands of the Reconciliation Commission. Some subjects to be discussed, however, are surely beyond the competence of the commission.

**Back to Old Dispute**

Diplomatically, therefore, we are back to the old dispute as to whether France can settle its quarrels with Germany while disregarding British intervention, and still keep on good terms with England. France, says Eire Nouvelle, has searched in vain for an Anglo-Saxon alliance. Therefore, presumably, France should not turn to Germany. The publicist M. M. denet, declares flatly that the destiny of England is insular; the destiny of France, continental. It is not a matter of being an adversary of England. It is a question of being friends of peace. It is necessary for the reconstruction of a harmonious and prosperous Europe that Berlin should not be the enemy of the continent, and that London should not be the arbiter of the continent. It is certainly extremely curious that this important talk of a continental bloc, of a Franco-German reconciliation, should spring up precisely when a terrible struggle is proceeding between France and Germany, but there is a sense in which this talk is of far more diplomatic importance than the events in the Ruhr Valley.

But it is always assumed that England will be annoyed at Franco-German friendship. This idea, appears to be entirely unfounded. The chances are that England would be well pleased at any prospect of France and Germany dropping their long feud. The danger is that combinations are usually directed against somebody. A continental bloc at the beginning might not be anti-English, but it is argued that it would become so. This proposition is extremely doubtful and some British opinion as The Christian Science Monitor representative can consult here is not opposed to anything that will finish the devastating Franco-German duel.

## British Business Concerns Continue to Protest Against Blockade of Cologne Zone

LONDON, March 9 (By The Associated Press).—The outcry raised by British merchants in Cologne against the Franco-Belgian customs barrier around that area gathers strength daily. The chief complaint is that British trade with Germany is being strangled, and is almost at a standstill.

The British Chamber of Commerce in Cologne has renewed its protests to the London Government again what it regards as an attempt to blockade the zone. It seems, however, that there is also some resentment over the action of the French and Belgian troops in completely surrounding the British bridgehead of Cologne, making it impossible for the English to move eastward without obtaining permission of the military posts. There are reports that the relations between these posts and the British are none too friendly.

Some of the newspapers have revived the discussion of the possible withdrawal of Gen. Sir Arthur Godley's troops. It is said that the German population in the Cologne dis-



strict believes this step to be imminent. On the other hand, the Cologne correspondent of the Daily Mail, which is practically the only London newspaper supporting the French, says that German propagandists are seeking to create dissensions between the British and the Ruhr allies. He asserted that the British traders are overdoing their complaints.

General Godley's business in London is said to be in no way confined to the question of railroads. The Telegraph's diplomatic expert writes: "A most momentous development has occurred in connection with the negotiations between General Godley and General Payot regarding the use of the railways." But the writer does not divulge the nature of the development.

Meanwhile, it is understood that an active interchange of views is proceeding among the British ministries of war, foreign affairs and trade with regard to the tangled situation. It is learned authoritatively that verbal representation has been made to France through diplomatic channels, pointing out the difficulties forced upon the British authorities in the Rhineland. Some reports say that the London Government has made a formal protest on legal grounds against the occupation of territory between the Rhine bridgeheads.

#### American Ruhr Trade Slump

Laid to Present Exigencies  
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Investigation due to the complaints of American citizens whose business is being interfered with by conditions in the Ruhr is still under way and no official report has yet been made. It is learned, however, that the Government has been assured that there is no disposition on the part of the French to interfere with exports to the United States or any other foreign country.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Lowell Institute: Public lecture in series, "The Study of Mountains in France and Switzerland," by Prof. Emu. de Marguerie, University of Strasbourg, 491 Boylston Street.  
Idler Club of Radcliffe College: Performance of "It's So If You Say So," Agassiz House, 100 Huntington Avenue, 8:30.  
Harvard Club of Boston: Talk by Allyn A. Young, "The Monetary Theory of the World," 8:30.  
Boston Chapter American Association of Engineers: Address by Mal. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, retired, Affiliation Rooms, 38 Tremont Street.  
Boston Arena Hockey, 8:15.  
New England Insurance Exchange: Annual banquet, 8:30, at the Hotel Marlborough.  
Hobbs, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, and Thomas B. Donaldson, former head of the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania, Copley Plaza, 7.  
Northeastern Section, American Chemical Society: Monthly meeting, Engineers Club, 8:30.  
Durant Gymnasium Club: National Federation night, Business Women's Club, 14 Bowdoin Street.  
The Theater Guild of Boston: Presentation of three one-act plays, Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8:15.  
Belmont Woman's Club: Guest night, Belmont Town Hall, 8.  
Ward 7 League of Women Voters: Address by Edward L. Greene, manager Boston Better Housing Bureau, Boston Students' Union, 81 St. Stephen Street.  
Winthrop School Orchestra: Annual concert, New Boston Theater, 8.  
Colonial—Ed Wynn, 8:20.  
Copley—"The Eldest Son," 8:20.  
Holla—"Light and Dark," 8:20.  
Keiths—Vaudeville, 2, 8.  
Majestic—Vaudeville, 2, 8.  
Plymouth—"The Fool," 8:15.  
Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:15.  
St. James—"The Fool," 8:15.  
Floor Back—"The Fool," 8:15.  
Tremont—"The Fool," 8:15.  
Wilbur—"The Fool," 8:15.

#### TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston Automobile Show: Mechanics Building, 2 until 10:30 p. m.  
Public flower show by Boston Flower Exchange, Cyclopedia Building, 100 Tremont Street, Saturday, 2 to 10 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
New England Home Economics Association: Illustrated public lecture, "Designs All About Us," by Miss Grace Cornell, assistant professor of art structure, design and its application, in Teachers College, Columbia University, New York; Boston Public Library, 10.  
New England Penmanship Association: Annual meeting, 7:45, world trade conditions by Pittsfield Chamber of Commerce, 8:30, concert by Naomi Jameson Struble, soprano, and David Bell, tenor; David Bell, tenor; Jameson Struble, soprano, 8:30.  
Saturday Morning Club: Meeting, Vendome, 10:30.  
Masle  
Symphony Hall—Rachmaninoff, 2:30.

#### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGAI (Medford Hills)—9:30, concert by Carmela Venz, pianist; Mrs. Stella Cushing, violinist; travelogue by David Cheney.  
WNAC (Boston)—11:15, broadcast of scenes from "The Fool," by Channing Pollock.  
WGY (Schenectady)—6, produce and stock market reports, 7:45, program by Edison Club Orchestra.  
KDKA (Pittsburgh)—8:15, concert by KDKA Orchestra.  
Exchange report, 7:45, world trade conditions by Pittsfield Chamber of Commerce, 8:30, concert by Naomi Jameson Struble, soprano, and David Bell, tenor; David Bell, tenor; Jameson Struble, soprano, 8:30.  
WJZ (Newark)—7:20, dance music by Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra, 8:30, literary review by Outlook, Scientific American, and Harpers Brothers magazines, 9:30, concert by Sybil Sammis McDermott, soprano, John Duke, pianist.  
KYW (Chicago)—8, musical program 9, news, sports and weather forecast, 9:30, book review, literary report, New York Evening Post.

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#### WORLD COURT Foe SEES LEAGUE BAIT

Senator Johnson Opens Fire on Harding Proposal—Denies "Sneaking In"

#### WORLD COURT Foe SEES LEAGUE BAIT

NEW YORK, March 9 (By The Associated Press)—President Harding's proposal that the United States accept membership in the permanent Court of International Justice was assailed last night by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), United States Senator from California, and a leader of the "irreconcilables," as a first "false step" toward membership in the League of Nations.

Speaking before the Bronx Board of Trade, Mr. Johnson said in part:

Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan have refused to submit to any compulsory jurisdiction, reserving to themselves the right to decide when and whether any controversy in which they are interested shall come before the international tribunal.  
It is proposed that we do exactly as Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan have done, decline to submit to the jurisdiction of the court unless we wish to submit to it. In a controversy with one of the powerful nations of the earth, without that nation's consent, even if we desire it, the International Court could not act. The so-called International Court is no part of the League of Nations, created by the League. Entering the court, which may or may not be of little consequence, is, nevertheless, the first false step. There is no illusion about what it means among the advocates of the League, and among those who substitute the rule of law for that of power, and the domination of justice for armed might, has a sonorous and an appealing sound. To argue that just as courts determine issues between individuals, it is logical that there should be a like mode of adjudication of differences between nations by similar courts, at once strikes a sympathetic chord.  
But what is now said and what is not understood is that the so-called International Court is no court at all, as a court is commonly understood. It is little more than what exists with our courts. It is a mere function like the ordinary courts with which we are familiar. It cannot have before it recalcitrant countries, nor can it assume jurisdiction of disputes between nations.  
Do not permit our proud nation today timidly to enter one concealed portal, and surreptitiously to enter another, and while pretending we are going some other place, ultimately, when too late, when the last irrevocable step has been taken, and we cannot extricate ourselves, and our country is unknowingly a member of that which it has so emphatically repudiated.

#### APRIL CONGRESS FOR CLUB WOMEN

Variety of Subjects to Be Discussed at Three Conferences

A clothing conference, a discussion of juvenile delinquency problems, and the spring session of presidents, all are scheduled for the month of April by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. There will be other meetings, but these three will center the attention of all club women in the State.  
The first will be a two-day conference under the auspices of the home economics department. It is to be held in the Tremont Theater, Boston, on April 3 and 4. The general subject of clothing will be presented in many phases. Lectures on color, textures, care of clothing, standards, millinery and home dyeing, are planned.  
On Wednesday afternoon, a lecture on "The Right Costume for You," will be given with the club women of Greater Boston as models for the gowns illustrating it. Other organizations, including the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association, New England Home Economics Association, and State Extension Workers, will participate.  
The conference on juvenile delinquency also will be held early in April on a date to be announced, and will be under the direction of the social and industrial conditions department. There will be speakers on a number of vital subjects such as recreation, education, employment, and the juvenile lawbreaker.  
By invitation of the Chelsea Women's Club the spring presidents' conference will be held in the Central Congregational Church, Chelsea, on Monday, April 16. Addresses will be given by Miss Margaret Hamlin of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County. An invitation to hold the 1924 spring presidents' conference with the Newton Center Woman's Club in its new clubhouse, has been accepted by the executive board.

#### UTAH ADOPTS GASOLINE TAX

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 5 (Special Correspondence)—A state tax of 2½ cents a gallon on gasoline has been passed by the state Legislature, with practically no opposition developing among the legislators. It was sponsored by the state board of equalization as a means of lowering the automobile license fees one-half and of providing money for road maintenance.

#### MEDIATION IN RUHR READY BUT UNASKED

America Holds Neither France Nor Germany Can Be Aided at Expense of Other

By FRÉDÉRIC WILLIAM WILE  
WASHINGTON, March 9.—March 10 marks the second monthly anniversary of the occupation of the Ruhr. It finds both France and Germany with their teeth set. Grim French determination faces bull-dog German resistance. Each holds with doggedly eager for a development that would break the deadlock. But at the end of its tenth week both seem as inflexible as they were the day the French became masters of the Ruhr.

The situation, as viewed in Washington, is so tense and so full of incalculable possibilities that no one in authority—American, French or German—cares to risk a prophecy of what is immediately impending. All that competent observers will say is that developments leading to a settlement may come at any time, and that the suddenness, or that the deadlock may be prolonged for weeks or months. There has been no crisis quite like the Ruhr "war" in international history.

#### Policy "Vindication"

The United States Government considers that the continuance of the Franco-German impasse indicates the American "hands off" policy. Exactly what America feels and would say about the Ruhr, if Secretary Hughes had been addressing Congress this week instead of Andrew Bonar Law addressing the House of Commons in London, is epitomized by the following passage in the British Premier's speech:  
There is no use in the Government's attempting to do anything unless there is public opinion behind it. A great deal has been said in itself by the Government's lack of policy. Well, at this moment the Government has nothing which it can propose to Parliament. It sees no way in putting before the interested parties any plan of settlement that is not certain to be accepted. It may be that to have no policy is bad, but to have a policy which cannot succeed and which in itself might be even worse. At this moment France would deeply resent any attempt at mediation.

The Bonar Law statement expresses the view of the Harding Administration. There is lacking only one thought, though it is implied in the Premier's remarks. That is, that if France indicates a readiness to accept outside mediation, such helplessness, at least as far as the United States is concerned, is on tap. British cooperation, in such an eventuality, is assured. Whenever there is intervention in the Ruhr—at the joint request of both France and Germany—it is bound to be Anglo-American. Without any formal diplomatic steps to that end, the two English-speaking governments see eye to eye anent the Ruhr, and at the proper time, will march shoulder to shoulder toward a solution.

#### Intervention Clamor Continues

The public clamor for some form of American intervention has not ceased. Both at the White House and the State Department it is known that the members of Congress interested in foreign affairs know why; newspapermen in Washington know why; and others whose business it is to be "in the know" understand the Administration's position. But the country at large cannot know why Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes continue to be berated for "do-nothingism" in the European crisis.

At this hour the United States sees no categorical sign of weakening either at Berlin or Paris. Chancellor Cuno's speech in the Reichstag on Tuesday evoked unanimous support in the Premier's. Poincaré continued to command the greatest unanimity in the French Chamber of Deputies and in the country that France has exhibited since the armistice. There are suggestions from Paris that M. Briand, deposed from the premiership by M. Poincaré on a reparations issue, is sharpening his ax and preparing to undermine the Government's Ruhr policy if it does not produce results reasonably soon.

#### France Waits on Victory

But to date M. Poincaré represents a united France. French honor and

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; rising temperature; moderate variable winds, becoming south and increasing Saturday.  
Southern New England: Fair, with rising temperature tonight; Saturday cloudy and warmer, probably becoming unsettled; variable winds, becoming southeast and south and increasing Saturday.  
Northern New England: Fair, with rising temperature tonight; Saturday cloudy and warmer, probably snow in north portion; variable winds, becoming southeast and south and increasing Saturday.

#### Weather Outlook

Fair weather will prevail Friday in the Atlantic states but the eastward advance of the western disturbance will be attended by increasing cloudiness Saturday. Warmer weather will prevail Saturday throughout the Atlantic states.

#### Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 38  
Atlantic City ..... 26  
Boston ..... 26  
Buffalo ..... 18  
Chicago ..... 38  
Cincinnati ..... 22  
Cleveland ..... 22  
Denver ..... 28  
Des Moines ..... 20  
Detroit ..... 28  
Galveston ..... 62  
Hartford ..... 38  
Helena ..... 16  
Jacksonville ..... 60  
Kansas City ..... 52  
Memphis ..... 54  
Montreal ..... 6  
Nantucket ..... 20  
Philadelphia ..... 30  
Pittsburgh ..... 28  
Portland ..... 22  
Portland, Ore. .... 38  
Portland, Me. .... 38  
St. Louis ..... 40  
St. Paul ..... 40  
Washington ..... 28

#### Custom Made Clothes for Men

of exceptional quality and workmanship, at VERY LOW PRICES.  
We have no store, consequently no overhead expense.  
We fit you in your own home or office and call with samples at your convenience.  
ISAAC KAUFMAN  
351 W. 81st St., Schuyler 9914, New York

#### RAILWAY MAY RUN MOTOR VEHICLES

Eastern Massachusetts Gets Authority From Public Utilities Department

Authority is granted to the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company "to acquire, own, and operate motor vehicles not running upon rails or tracks for the transportation of passengers," without restriction in 50 cities and towns and with restriction to existing locations in 22 others, in an order handed down today by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

In transportation circles the ruling is regarded as outstanding importance. Entrance of trolley companies into the motor-bus business has become of increasing importance within the last five years. It has been precipitated by the financial problems of the street railway companies brought about by their difficulties of profitable operation in many of the outlying districts.

#### Under Statute Provision

The Eastern Massachusetts petitioned the department for permission to enter the jitney business under the provisions of the statute giving the Public Utilities Commission authority to approve such a step. This approval is subject to certain provisions of the law, particularly that requiring the first obtaining of a license from the local authority. The department, in its order, holds that the granting of the petition to the company does not in any way abrogate local jurisdiction.

The commission declares that it is in no doubt that it is for the best public interest and convenience that the company should have this permission, providing the local authorities deem it advisable likewise. The order states that it is felt that only one limitation should be imposed, to provide that bus operation should not be instituted in competition with a street railway not operating over its own location. This can be enforced by the department under the requirement that the granting of a location by a city or town to a street railway company is subject to certification by the department.

#### The order adds:

It should be said that we understand that the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company has no intention or desire to operate motor vehicles over highways other than where it now has a location and where it would come in competition with another street railway company. Thus an authorization restricted in communities where other street railways have locations to operate on ways which the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company has locations will meet its present need. If it develops that further authority is at any time desired, the company may readily apply to us for such authority.

#### Communities Named

The communities in which operation is approved without any restriction are: Abington, Andover, Avon, Beverly, Braintree, Bridgewater, Brockton, Danvers, Dighton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Essex, Fall River, Georgetown, Groveland, Hamilton, Hingham, Holbrook, Lynn, Marblehead, Melrose, Middleton, Milton, North Andover, North Reading, Peabody, Quincy, Raynham, Reading, Rehoboth, Revere, Rockland, Salem, Saugus, Seekonk, Somerset, Swampscott, Swansea, Tewksbury, Tyngsboro, Wakefield, Weymouth, West Bridgewater, West Newbury, Westwood, Weymouth, Wilmington, Winchester, and Woburn.

#### ADDED CONTROL OF BROKERS ASKED

Legislation Sought to Regulate Part Payment Houses

Investigation of the "part payment" class of stock brokerage houses, with a view to making recommendations for legislation to control them, is asked in a letter sent today to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities by the Committee on Banks and Banking of the Legislature.

The inquiry by this department is requested in view of its responsibility in the administration of the sale of securities, "blue sky" acts. There were several petitions aimed at control of these houses before the legislative committee this year, but in the letter to the department the committee points out that it feels that none of the measures is adequate to meet the situation and at the same time not interfere with legitimate business.

Regulation of the part payment business has been urged on the ground that the houses doing this type of business often sell out the buyer after nearly all the payments have been made, or close up or enter bankruptcy, the purchaser losing all.

#### COMMITTEE FAVORS HIGHER BUILDINGS

Increase in the building height limit for the city of Boston from 125 feet to 155 feet, is provided in a bill which the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs voted today to report favorably, with the dissent of Richard M. Walsh, Representative from Boston.

There were several petitions before the committee relating to the building limit, one seeking to raise it to 200 feet. The building commissioner of the City of Boston proposed a limit of 150 feet and there was a varying opinion among real estate and building interests as to the best course to follow. It is understood that a movement will be made in the Legislature to substitute a resolve for further investigation of the subject in place of the committee's bill.

#### Where to Buy Meats

Chicken, Capon and Fowl  
Fancy Sugar Cured Ham  
Extra Fancy Brisket Beef ..... 50c  
Home Made Sausage Meat ..... 35c  
Fancy Top London Roast ..... 40c  
Fancy Young Pig—All Cuts  
Family Trade Our Specialty  
69-71 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston

#### Goodenough & Russell

#### TRANSIT EXCISE TAX REPORTED

Several important measures were reported by legislative committees yesterday, particularly a batch of petitions that have been in the hands of the committee on street railways. This committee acted favorably on the bill to exempt street railways from excise taxes for five years and on the measure under which cities and towns may contribute to the support of street railways.

Adverse report by the railway committee was made on the bill placing motor trucks under the Department of Public Utilities for regulation as common carriers; on the petition for removal of the Harvard Square entrance to the Cambridge subway; on the bill compelling street railways to remove snow from their tracks and for removal of the elevated structure in Charlestown.

From the Committee on Railroads have come favorable reports on two bills carrying appropriations for \$18,500 to assist the cause of better road conditions in the State of England. These are in response to recommendations by the Governor, and will aid in financing the special commission studying railroad consolidation and the case now being prosecuted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce before the Interstate Commerce Commission for removal of discrimination against New England and her ports in the matter of differential rates from Central Freight Association territory.

The Committee on Education has reported in favor of referring to the next annual session the bill increasing the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years.

That no immediate action can be expected for replacing the present Massachusetts Avenue or Harvard Bridge is indicated by the report of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. This committee had before it three bills that would have initiated action, but out of these the committee reports a resolve for investigation and drafting of plans and obtaining of estimates, a report with recommendations to be made to the General Court in 1924.

#### FAVOR EQUAL PAY FOR TEACHERS

Pol Indicates Affirmative Committee Report

According to a poll of the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Legislature, preliminary to reporting on the bill for equal pay for equal work for school teachers in the city of Boston irrespective of sex, the committee stands nine to six in favor of the measure. It is expected that it will be reported early next week and will provide one of the major contentions of the session.

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Representative from Boston, is expected to lead the contest in support of the measure. In connection with it she has given out a statement in answer to an objection of one of her constituents that the bill was "an intrusion" into the measure. The objection is based on the ground that the voters in her district voted against the bill at the last election on a public policy referendum.

#### SACCO-VANZETTI HEARING POSTPONED

DEDHAM, Mass., March 9.—Hearing of motions for a new trial in the case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, convicted of the killing of a paymaster and his guard in a pay-roll robbery in South Braintree three years ago, was postponed today until next Friday, at the request of counsel for the defense. Judge Webster Thayer had refused to rule on the admissibility of an affidavit by John J. McAnaney of defense counsel, explaining he was without adequate information, and asked counsel to proceed on other points. The defense attorneys, however, said they were not prepared to go ahead and asked a week's delay.

The defense based its plea on the claim that the foreman of the jury had in his possession in the jury room three cartridges similar to those found on Sacco's person and exhibited in evidence, and on affidavits of witnesses that they had testified falsely. Counter affidavits filed by the Commonwealth and signed by two of the principal witnesses repudiated the affidavits for the defense and asserted that these were obtained under duress. Judge Thayer rebuked counsel for both sides for their failure to reach an agreement on the bill of exceptions submitted to the court.

#### BOSTON ELKS PLAN NEW HOME

Boston Lodge 10, B. P. O. E., announces that it will erect an 11-story clubhouse at 271-279 Tremont Street and 27 Warren Street. Six stories will occupy the main floor while the hotel facilities will include some 350 sleeping rooms. A modern set of chimneys will be installed which every night, preceding the ringing of the eleventh hour, will play "Auld Lang Syne."

#### BOSTON TO VIEW GIRL SCOUTS' WORK

All over Massachusetts Girl Scouts are preparing for the annual state review to be held in the Boston Arena on Saturday, May 12, at 2 p. m., at which they are expected to turn out 5000 strong, about half the membership. The program is to set forth the activities of the scouts so that a person viewing it will get a comprehensive idea of what they do and for what they aim. This year there is to be something novel, a dramatization of the household activities in a sufficiently spectacular way to hold the interest of the several thousand people expected to gather in the Arena. The Boston scouts will give the presentation of folk dancing and will enter different competitions.

#### EDISON LIGHT

The man who wants to please will please.  
Isn't this just as true of corporations?

#### Yes, Please

#### THE FRIENDLY GLOW

#### Yes, Please

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## LADY ASTOR CHAMPIONS BILL AGAINST LIQUOR IN BRITAIN

Second Reading of Measure Passed in Parliament After Address Replete With Witticisms

LONDON, March 9 (By The Associated Press)—Lady Astor, moving in the House of Commons today the second reading of her bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to youths under 18 for consumption on the premises, delivered an address replete with witticisms.

The bill, Lady Astor declared, was designed "to protect adolescents—their health, self-control and powers of resistance—and remove boys and girls from the environments of the public house." It was already illegal, she pointed out, to sell liquor to those under 14, and her bill merely changed the age limit, because it was generally recognized that persons were still youths at 18.

"A boy is a child up to 18," Lady Astor declared. "You men are children, and we women love you because you are children."

She declared the bill was not in any sense her bill, as Lord Bryce had introduced it two years ago. It was supported by teachers, and there were also women, the heads of the great schools, the chief medical authorities, and the churches. Regarding the suggestion that the act should apply to only one sex, Lady Astor declared sex discrimination in this subject should not be tolerated. She wanted "to give the spirit and not the spirit a chance."

A great deal was heard about what America had done, remarked Lady Astor, but one never heard much about the Dominions, all of which had such measures as this. If they could do this, England ought not to lag behind. There also were similar measures in Sweden, Norway and Poland, and, she thought, in France.

Lady Astor ended her speech with a passionate appeal that the bill be passed for the benefit "of glorious, adventurous youth, which rightly led and guided is most inspiring, but when wrongly led is most harmful."

Walter Greaves-Lord, Conservative member for the Norwood division of Lambeth, moved the rejection of the bill, declaring it was merely an entering wedge for absolute prohibition.

## Royalty Breaks Bread With Labor Members of Parliament

LONDON, March 9 (By The Associated Press)—The King and Queen, the first time broke bread with the Labor members of Parliament last

night in the home of one of their subjects. The occasion was a dinner given by Viscount and Lady Astor, at which their majesties met among others James Henry Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen; John Robert Clynes, president of the National Union of General Workers and former Labor leader in the House; and Philip Snowden and their wives.

Labor came in silken knee breeches, which was jokingly described as a concession, and there were also present those who wear the cherished garter—Lords Balfour, Salisbury and Grey of Palladin.

The affair was unique in British social history. Lady Astor, whose campaign for political honors has been marked by much banter, greeted the Laborites when they appeared in knee breeches with joking remarks. She whispered, "Pull up your stockings," to the ear of Mr. Thomas, and then inquired of the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr. Larkin, if his stockings were on straight.

The American ambassador escaped remarks on his black knickerbockers, because he has frequently appeared in them and has become a familiar figure in the customary court dress.

Before the arrival of the King and Queen, Lady Astor was heard jokingly telling the Laborites how to receive his majesty, advising them to say "yes, sir," and "no, sir," or "yes, your majesty," or "no, your majesty."

Viscount Astor escorted the Queen to the banquet hall, while Lady Astor entered on the arm of the King. Once she looked back and urged her guests to hurry, for the Labor members were apparently expecting that the usual precedence by rank would be in order, while the nobility, she seemed anxious to hold back.

The guests sat at two large round tables amid the fragrance of pink tulips and other blossoms. The diners included, in addition to those mentioned, Mr. Bonar Law, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Whitley, Lady Frances Balfour, Lord and Lady Eustace Percy, Viscount and Lady Grey of Fallodon, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord and Lady Islington, Dame Lytton, Mrs. Lloyd George, Sir John and Lady Simon, the Lord Mayor and Lady May, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Spender-Clay, and Mrs. Margaret Wintlingham, M. P.

burden of debts that has been three years accumulating. The fact of the matter is, however, that of the total advances of \$12,000,000 made by the War Finance Corporation in the fall and winter of 1921-22, \$8,581,081 has been repaid, leaving only \$3,418,918 outstanding.

Seven Per Cent Money It might not be quite fair to the farmers, however, to draw from those figures the inference that they have been able to pay back anything like such a large proportion of their debts to the banks and merchants, for it must not be overlooked that most of the War Finance Corporation money was lent through the country banks, who were not permitted to charge more than 7 per cent interest to the farmers, whereas the current rate of interest charged by those banks when they lend their own funds is 10 per cent. Naturally the banks will exert themselves to find money to lend at 10 per cent rather than take the risk of educating their customers to expect the lower rate of interest.

Like other states in the fertile great plains area, the improved farms are falling more and more into the hands of landlords. I sat at luncheon today with two of these landlords, both of them rated as millionaires, whose fortunes consist principally of farms. I was interested to learn how they had acquired such large holdings. Both of them had been bankers, who had lent money on farm mortgages. They began operating in eastern Nebraska and Iowa many years ago when the value of farm lands was low, and \$50 an acre was considered a high price to pay. As one of these men expressed it, "Every time I had a farm shored on me through foreclosure, I groaned and thought I was being ruined, but I hung on to them, and now some of those farms are worth \$200 an acre."

Half Improved Land Rented According to the 1920 census 42.9 per cent of the farmers in Nebraska are tenants and 49.8 per cent of the improved acres are rented. That situation is beginning to alarm some of the local students of the agrarian problem. In the opinion of some officials of the Farmers' Union of Nebraska, the ratio of tenantry has increased very much in the last three years. They believe that the normal increase in the decade between 1910 and 1920 was retarded by the great wave of prosperity which the war brought to the farmers between 1915 and 1919, which enabled a considerable number of tenant farmers to invest their crop profits in farm lands. Many of those farms were bought at exorbitantly high prices, and naturally most of them were mortgaged. Today, foreclosures are far in excess of what they were five or ten years ago here as in other states. The farmers who are being sold out must either abandon farming or return to tenantry.

Not all the tenant or owner farmers invested their surplus in farm lands during the fat years. There was a time when prosperity seemed to be a touchstone for every Nebraska farmer to conjure with. Then wildcat stock companies drained millions of dollars out of the farmers' pockets. There are a dozen or more of such in the hands of receivers now which cannot pay back 10 cents on the dollar to the credulous ones who invested in them. However, playing "sucker" is no special prerogative of farmers for it is enjoyed equally by so-called shrewd business men.

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GLASSINE A Transparent Paper LOUIS T. STEVENSON 110 East 42nd Street NEW YORK

SEETHRU (Lesson) MARKER CO. 61 McAllister St., San Francisco Send for Sample

## REJECTED CITIZEN'S APPEAL HELD VALID

Connecticut Supreme Court Makes Important Finding in Naturalization Cases

HARTFORD, Conn., March 9 (Special)—The Connecticut Supreme Court, in a decision of far-reaching importance, rules that an appeal may be taken from a rejection of a petition for citizenship, and that after an applicant has complied with the terms and conditions of the Naturalization Act, the privilege which he had to petition for naturalization becomes a right which cannot be denied him. The decision was handed down in the case of the Federal Government vs. Ostilio Fordiani, and it dismisses the government's motion to dismiss the appeal taken to the state Supreme Court by Fordiani.

The Federal Government sought dismissal of the appeal on the ground that, first, the state Supreme Court was without jurisdiction, inasmuch as the City Court of Meriden, in sitting as a naturalization court in the Fordiani case, acted as an agency of the Federal Government; second, that citizenship is a matter of privilege, extended by sovereign grace, and therefore it is within the discretion of the Naturalization Court to grant or withhold this privilege, and is not subject to review; third, that a naturalization proceeding does not come under the terms of the Connecticut Statute of Appeals. It is not a case or action within the meaning of this statute.

Assumed Jurisdiction The decision of the state Supreme Court points out that the City Court of Meriden assumed jurisdiction of Fordiani's petition for naturalization by virtue of the Naturalization Act, and that it acted by virtue of its general jurisdiction.

Whether the State Court acts, as does our Supreme Court, by virtue of its own statute, or by virtue of its own jurisdiction, the decision says, "unaided and unrestricted by a statute of its State, in either case it exercises its power over petitions in naturalization proceedings upon the terms and conditions stated in the Act of Congress. And it can act in no other way."

"This is far from saying that the court in this proceeding becomes a court of the United States. Neither Congress nor the Executive Department of the Federal Government can impose upon any court of a state the performance of a judicial duty. The two governments, Federal and State, are separate entities, and the framers of the Federal Constitution intended that they should so remain. But since the subject of naturalization is with forward to Congress, and Congress may determine what qualifications the alien shall possess before he be admitted to citizenship, or it may determine that none shall be admitted. Whatever it determines to be the qualifications for admission, those the Federal Court or the State Court taking jurisdiction, must observe and enforce strictly."

Political Privilege "In this connection the Government contends that admission to citizenship is a political privilege extended by sovereign grace and therefore it is within the discretion of Congress to take jurisdiction of the petition for naturalization, to grant or withhold this privilege. A few courts have so held, though, as we conceive, a misunderstanding of the function of the court. Congress may grant or withhold the privilege of citizenship at its will for its act is one of sovereign grace. It determines that aliens possessing certain qualifications may be admitted to citizenship by certain courts it leaves to the court the judicial function of determining whether an applicant possesses these qualifications or not. The court, unlike Congress, does not act as a matter of sovereign grace; it never so acts, for that would be beyond and outside the judicial function. Whenever it acts, it acts judicially and by a recognized procedure. When it hears a petition it can act in no other way than its normal and legal way, for the proceeding is a judicial proceeding. The court's act is a judgment of the court and is duly recorded as such. It possesses the characteristics of any other judgment of the court and therefore is amenable collaterally."

It is expected that the Government, through the office of the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, will take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

MUSIC Flonzaley Quartet The Flonzaley Quartet gave a concert last night in Jordan Hall. The program: Beethoven, Quartet in F major, op. 18; Tchaikovsky, Quartet in D major, op. 11; Scarlatti, Quartet (with voice) "La ploggia del minuto," op. 31, (MS.); Scarlatti, Quartet with voice (the voice part taken by Helen Stanley) was of course the novel piece of the evening. The text is from "Alcione," the third book of D'Annunzio's "Laudi." It is not a solo with quartet accompaniment for the Dithyrambic plays the predominating role in many sections, it is often of quite secondary importance, and the instruments of

not pay back 10 cents on the dollar to the credulous ones who invested in them. However, playing "sucker" is no special prerogative of farmers for it is enjoyed equally by so-called shrewd business men.

## SENATE INDORSES CURB ON VACCINE

Adverse Report in Extending Practice to Private Schools Wins

Without debate the Massachusetts Senate yesterday accepted the adverse report of the Committee on Public Health on the petition of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward of Worcester for extension of the provisions of the compulsory vaccination law to private schools.

Action on the petition of the Medical Liberty League, Inc., that parents and guardians be permitted to exempt children from the vaccination law is on the Senate calendar for next Tuesday. The Woodward bill was read in the House today and will come up for action Monday.

It is expected that an attempt will be made to substitute the bill for the adverse report, either by the two dissenters, Dr. Charles S. Holden, Representative from Worcester, or Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, Representative from Brockton; or by John C. Hull, Representative from Leominster. Mr. Hull has served notice that he will support the Woodward measure on the ground that the law at present is "inconsistent."

The Medical Liberty League measure, also reported adverse, is the Committee on Public Health, still has the possibility of favorable action pending consideration in the Senate. The House has accepted the adverse report.

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## MAINE GOVERNOR FOR GRAVEL ROADS

Saving of \$300,287 for State by Substitution in Highway Program, He Says

AUGUSTA, Me., March 9 (Special)—Gov. Percival P. Baxter, in a statement concerning the state roads program, defends the action of the Governor and council in substituting gravel for concrete or bituminous macadam and criticizes the suggestion that the Federal Government will take an antagonistic attitude with relation to participating in the cost of such construction.

"It seems to me," says Governor Baxter, "that a federal inspector should not have the power to dictate to a sovereign state as to what type of road it should build. If federal aid is extended into other branches of the State's work it will mean that state officials hereafter must take their orders from Washington, and this will not be a pleasing prospect for those entrusted with the State's affairs. If there is any question raised as to the State's road program I will take the matter up with the Secretary of Agriculture in person in Washington."

The original list of state highway projects furnished by the commission comprised eight sections of gravel road, totaling 21.69 miles, to cost \$416,809 or \$19,216 per mile, and seven sections of bituminous macadam road, totaling 28.79 miles, to cost \$397,218 or \$32,307 per mile. The last also included one concrete top road of 2.24 miles to cost \$70,537.

The Governor and several of the councilors are of the opinion that the State of Maine cannot afford to spend such large sums of money on bituminous and concrete roads. They favor a high-grade gravel road and have amended the commission's list of projects by substituting gravel for the seven sections of bituminous macadam. This effects a saving of \$300,287 on 28.79 miles of road. In other words a saving of \$13,991 per mile is made by the councilors' action, which means a saving of 32 per cent on the cost of the bituminous macadam roads.

Thus 15.62 more miles of gravel road will be built than was contemplated by the building of two of bituminous macadam, or an increase in mileage of 54.4-10 per cent."

SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 9—Ten college scholarships will be available to graduates of the Hebrew Institute of Pittsburgh by provisions of a plan made public by Sol Rosenblum, the president, who with the Ladies' Auxiliary of the organization will finance the scholarships. Promising graduates in the institute will be awarded a scholarship either in the University of Pittsburgh or Carnegie Institute of Technology, provided they arrange to take a post-graduate course at the Hebrew Institute.

Penny Wise—Pound Wise It's the pennies you save in the price and the quality you get in a pound of

Nucoa The Wholesome Spread for Bread that rings in the change on the old adage of "penny wise and pound foolish."

If you're accustomed to buying the highest priced Spread for bread, Nucoa cuts your Spread bill in half—a fifty per cent minus in price and Quality plus.

Nucoa is made from the rich fat pressed from the snow-white meat of the coconut, to which the purest of milk is added. There are no off seasons for Nucoa—as in the Spreads that are finest in June—Nucoa is always finest every month and every day in the year—fresh, pure, wholesome, and with a flavor unsurpassed.

N.B. Griddle cakes for breakfast, rich Nucoa melting in Golden Maple Syrup—just the breakfast for a zero morning.

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## PRESIDENT FOR BROADER VIEW IN THE TEACHING OF HISTORY

Every Effort Should Be Made to Correct the Misapprehensions of the Past, Says Mr. Harding

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 9—The teaching of history should be changed to take a broader view that will consider the nations of the western world in their relations to one another, instead of considering them separately, President Harding said in a letter to Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, that was made public today. The President was congratulating the college on its plans for an Institute of Modern History, to be held here from April 19 to May 1. Our point of view regarding modern history has been shifted greatly to the events of the last decade, he wrote.

All the factors of the story of mankind, which was an essential unity, he said, must be weighed and appraised if any are to be accurately estimated and understood. A broader view of history would help greatly those having to deal with the problem of preserving peace and outlawing war.

Correct Misapprehensions It was conceded that some of the lessons of the past had been misunderstood, President Harding said, adding: "It is peculiarly necessary in times like these that every effort be made to correct whatever misapprehensions may have arisen."

The President's letter follows: The White House, Washington, March 1, 1923.

My Dear Dr. Sills: I wish I had the time and opportunity to make something more than a perfunctory acknowledgment of your invitation of Feb. 24. I am deeply interested in your plans to hold at Bowdoin an Institute of Modern History. I think you are inaugurating a fine piece of work, and wish I could be among those privileged to participate with you, which I am sorry to say is not possible. There is a need of a vast deal of kind of work on the part of educational institutions and learned societies, not only of this country, but of the world.

I remember when I was a very young man hearing a political orator, in a particularly fervid period, announcing that "the whole history of the past must be changed." A good deal of fun was poked at this proposal, and I was among those who indulged more or less humor in connection with it. Yet, since the World War, I have sometimes wondered whether the orator was so hopelessly wrong as to justify all the hilarity. Certainly our point of view regarding modern history has been shifted greatly by the events of the last decade. To fit into our histories, the story of the years from 1914 down to this time, is requiring the most painstaking, thoughtful and analytical consideration of all the course and processes of modern history. For one thing, it seems very clear to me that henceforth the teaching of history will have to be conducted, if it is conducted wisely, on quite different lines than have marked it in the past. There has been too much disposition among both the writers and students of history to deal with the different nations of the western world, as it were, in separate compartments, to assume that one may study and understand the history of one nation without particularly devoting himself to the relations of that particular nation to the others.

More Adequate Conception Undoubtedly, we shall from this time forward have a much more adequate conception of the essential unity of the whole story of mankind; and a keener realization of the fact that its factors must be weighed and appraised if any of them are to be accurately estimated and understood. I feel strongly that such a broader view of history, if it can be planted in the community's mind of the future through the efforts of educators and writers, will contribute greatly to uphold the hands and strengthen the efforts of those who will have to deal with the great problem of human destiny, particularly with that of preserving peace and outlawing war.

It is because I entertain these views that I am so glad to know of what you are undertaking at Bowdoin. I have felt that the work of the institute of politics, at Williams College, has represented one phase of a very useful service in the direction of illuminating current problems; and I feel that your plan for an institute of modern history at Bowdoin represents another phase, just as useful and desirable, in behalf of a broader conception of the tremendous task that the race confronts. It is everlastingly true that on the whole the best guide to the future is to be found in a proper understanding of the lessons of the past. If some of its lessons have been misunderstood, just as useful and desirable, in behalf of a broader conception of the tremendous task that the race confronts. It is everlastingly true that on the whole the best guide to the future is to be found in a proper understanding of the lessons of the past. 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## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in Dublin

Dublin, March 8  
THE recent amnesty offered to the irregulars by the Irish National Army command, though not perhaps outwardly very fruitful, has had a somewhat demoralizing effect in the various districts, and accounts of arrests by the National troops would lead to the conclusion that some irregulars are letting themselves be captured without arms, thus obviating reprisals from their own side, and avoiding the liability to capital punishment for having revolvers or ammunition in their possession. Even though the amnesty may not have definitely split the irregulars' forces, it has had the effect, to quote the words of an army officer, "of seeing Mr. de Valera losing his rock foundation, and sliding more and more down the slippery slope."

Dublin can and does justly feel proud of the new Irish Civic Guard, which recently made its first official parade through the streets of the city. Led by the band, and dressed in uniform, the men, more than 1000 strong, erect, blue-clad, and, of course, unarmed. Their perfect order and disciplined bearing impressed the onlookers, and is a tribute to their chief, Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, whose youthful figure was to be seen inconspicuously marching with his men. Members of this force have already commenced patrolling the country districts. In addressing the men, after their march past the Government buildings and inspection by William T. Cosgrave, Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Home Affairs, told them that there was a moral force among the people. The Civic Guard is the Minister's special protégé, for in it he sees the potential return of normal conditions, when this courageous and unarmed body will come into its own rightful sphere of usefulness.

Members of an association composed of former Irish Republican Army men, who claim to have been neutral since the Government attacked the Four Courts last June, are trying to bring about peace in Ireland. An appeal has been issued to President Cosgrave and Eamon de Valera from the association's headquarters in Dublin, asking for a month's truce. As, however, the

association has not followed up the appeal by putting forward any constructive policy, it is doubtful whether any good will come of the movement. Further, the army authorities declare that they will not admit the right of anybody to refer to the Government as one of two contending parties.

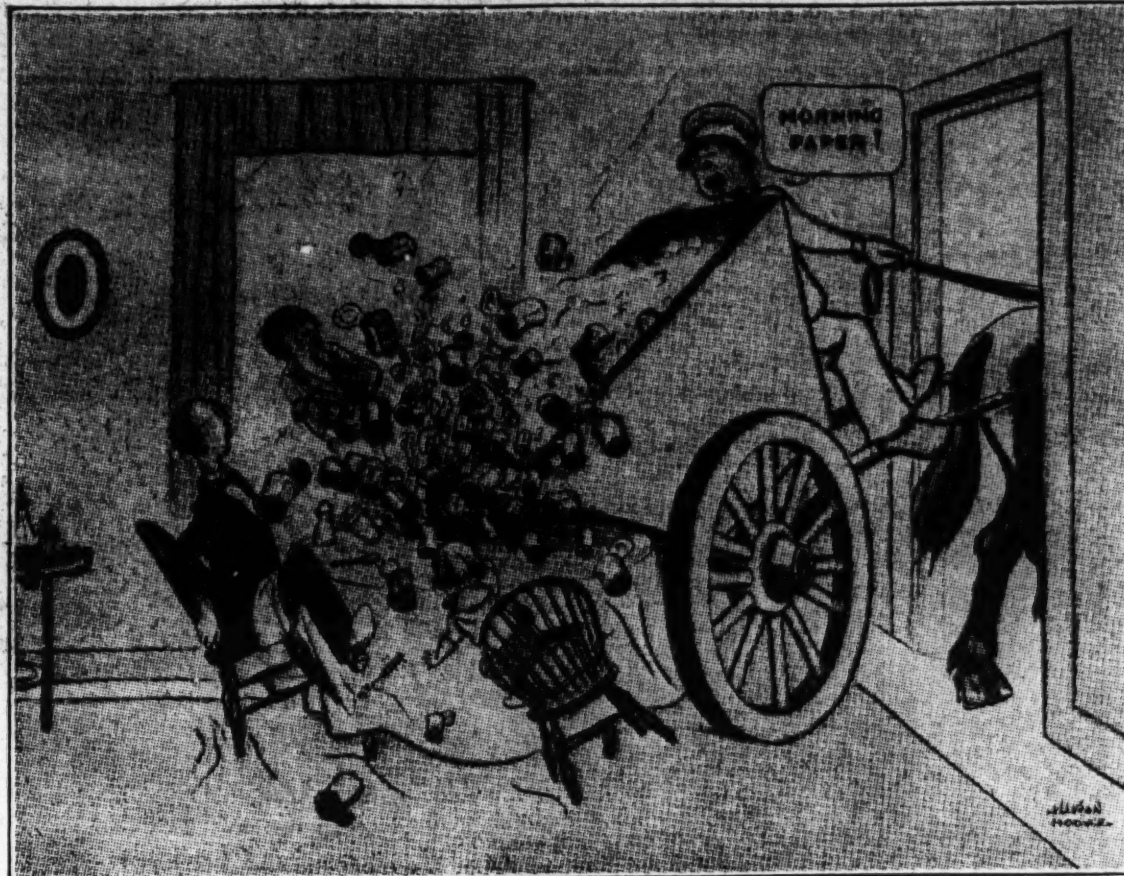
For some weeks now there has been a milling dispute, the contention arising from the usual cause, namely, that the men refuse to accept a cut in wages, the last terms being a reduction of 2s. 6d. a week in three cuts. The mill owners maintain that they cannot carry on under the present conditions, and it seems that unless an agreement is reached the existence of the Irish milling industry will be threatened. In spite of the seriousness of such a strike, and in spite of threats to prevent the use of imported flour, the public generally seems unconcerned.

Farm labor is becoming insistent in asking for a rise in wages of 5s. a week, and a reduction of half a day in the same period, under threat of striking. Already, however, there is a tendency on the part of the farmers, even with wages as they now are, to diminish tillage and go back to grazing. If these new demands are persisted in, therefore, increased unemployment may result.

## REFORESTATION PLAN IN ONTARIO APPROVED BY ITS BUSINESS MEN

BRANTFORD, Ont., March 9 (Special)—Approval of the reforestation plan now available through the Ontario Government with seedlings supplied for the reforesting of cut-over lands and waste lands was given by the Chambers of Commerce of Western Ontario in session here today.

The president, F. MacLure Sclanders of the border cities, presented a review of general conditions in the country, particularly drawing attention to the immigration question. Canada's capacity for the profitable absorption of men and money was nearly in proportion to the variety, volume and value of its undeveloped natural resources. He urged that the



An Allegory of the Yellow Press

## CONSULATE CASE GETS PUBLIC AIRING

WASHINGTON, March 9—Open diplomacy is being applied to the New York consulate case, both the British and American governments having given out the documents bearing upon the cancellation of the exequaturs of Fred C. Slater, consul, and Russell M. Brooks, vice-consul. The British Embassy here acting under instructions from the Foreign Office in London, made public the British side of the case, whereupon the State Department promptly countered by giving out all the papers in its possession, thus giving the public an opportunity to form its own judgment.

## 4,440,717 STUDENTS AIDED BY MUSEUM

NEW YORK, March 9—Educational help was given to a total of 4,440,717 students by the American Museum of Natural History here during 1922 according to a report just made public by the institution. Of these 49,645 attended lectures on topics suitable to their school curricula; 1,648,608 pursued courses of study in 1824 different collections of the museum; 2,582,585 were aided through the visualization of slides especially prepared for them and 57,294 made use of collections supplied to the public libraries. The museum has been called "the greatest schoolhouse in the world."

## SHIP BRINGS MANY TO BE DEPORTED

NEW YORK, March 9—Nearly 400 immigrants who arrived here on board the steamship Braga of the Fabre line probably will be sent back to Europe under the immigration quota law, immigration officials announced today. Of the 621 passengers on board, about 95 per cent are Russians. As the Russian quota has been filled all will be rejected who do not claim residence in other countries. The deportation of those rejected will probably set a new record for this port, since the enactment of the quota law.

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In the statement issued by the British Foreign Office it is repeated that "in furnishing a reason for their action in withdrawing the exequatur of the United States Consul they were not inviting a discussion of the grounds on which their action was taken, but were merely complying with the terms of Article IV of the commercial convention between Great Britain and United States of July, 1885, which provides that the 'offended government' shall assign to the other its reason for 'sending back' a consular officer."

Mr. Hughes in his answer states that the United States, after a thorough investigation, informed the British Government that, "although it has never questioned the right of the British Government to cancel the exequatur of an American consul on the

ground that he is persona non grata, it considers that when specific charges are advanced it is compelled to make the most thorough investigation in order to clear or discipline the alleged offender."

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## DIFFERENCES WITH TURKEY REDUCED TO CAPITULATIONS

## Judicial Guarantees Regarded as Essential to the Conduct of Trade in the Near East

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 9—The latest news from Ankara regarding the decision of the Turkish Assembly shows that the extremists did their utmost to upset the Government, but, as has been previously insisted, Kemal Pasha assumed extraordinary powers which, in this case, permitted him to apply the closure to obtain a mandate to continue the negotiations on the Government's terms. Thus while the draft Treaty of Lausanne is rejected as a whole, the agreements made by Ismet are confirmed.

The Turks abandon their demand for Karagatch and presumably nothing more will be heard of the proposal for a plebiscite in western Thrace. Turkey's European frontier, therefore, may be regarded as settled, as also the régime applicable to the Aegean Islands. Postponement of the discussions of the Mosul controversy and the economic clauses (these refer principally to the Ottoman debt) likewise is accepted.

The immediate differences, therefore, are reduced to a claim for complete abolition of judicial and financial capitulations. As far as the latter are concerned there ought to be little difficulty. The Allies have already agreed to the subjection of foreigners to Turkish taxation, their main fear being that the Turks would receive preferential treatment. The question of judicial safeguards is more important, and it is perhaps desirable to elaborate a statement already made that the effect of their absence would render the conduct of ordinary foreign commerce precarious.

**Vagaries of Turkish Justice**  
This does not refer to big concessions, for it is notorious that these have been sought after assiduously. A large scale concessionaire invariably stands in with the Government

and is able to make his own terms in his own particular sphere. The jeopardized interests are those of the comparatively small trader—the man who establishes himself in the farthest most corners of the earth and there develops a market for his country's manufactures. Venturesome spirits unacquainted with the curious vagaries of Turkish justice may take the risk, but it is probable that men with an essential knowledge of trading conditions would leave.

**Trade, the Guiding Star**  
Furthermore, the necessity for conducting business in the Turkish language and referring disputes to ordinary Turkish courts would inevitably handicap commerce.

This matter, therefore, is one of trade and how trade has now become the guiding star of diplomacy. Whether the Allies are justified in holding up peace for this reason is a matter of opinion, but in any case they can scarcely refuse to enter into further negotiations. They have every chance of achieving a workable compromise, for the Turks naturally desire to secure evacuation of their territory upon the signature of peace and must consequently be prepared to pay something for this concession. It is, however, improbable that Great Britain will agree to complete evacuation before the future status of Mosul has been decided.

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## Washington Observations

Washington, March 9  
**LORD ROBERT CECIL**, the British statesman soon to visit America, was one of President Wilson's staunch supporters at Paris when the League of Nations was in the making. He and General Snuts were British representatives on the commission which formulated the important and were in closest collaboration with Mr. Wilson and Colonel House on that body. The third son of the Marquess of Salisbury, Queen Victoria's last Prime Minister, and Foreign Secretary, Lord Robert inherited his father's political ability. So did another brother, Lord Hugh Cecil. Both have long been members of the House of Commons. An elder brother, formerly Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, entered the clergy and is now Bishop of Exeter.

Lord Robert was Assistant Foreign Secretary early in the World War and later Minister of Blockade. It was he who conducted the tense diplomatic correspondence with the United States on contraband during our neutrality. Britons accord him personal credit for keeping his own neutral at a moment it was feared it would join Germany and attack Russia. Lord Robert is tall, gaunt, smooth-shaven, stoop-shouldered, bald-headed, democratic and eloquent. Americans will like him.

Mrs. William J. Harris, wife of the senior Senator from Georgia, recently received an interesting grant from the United States Treasury. It consisted of about \$200 of back pay due to her distinguished father, General "Joe" Wheeler, for services as an officer of the United States Army before he joined the Confederacy. Six or seven years ago Congress passed a bill authorizing the payment of salary in arrears to Confederate officers who previously were in the military service of the Union. Senator Harris not long ago introduced a bill providing for similar pay in the case of naval officers. The Senate passed the bill, but it has not yet been voted on in the House.

Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools in the District of Columbia, has returned from the national convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association at Cleveland. He detected, from reports of schoolmen from all parts of the country, a deplorable tendency everywhere to cut down school budgets. Town, counties and states appear to have been hit by the economy wave and are slashing school appropriations right and left to a degree

that superintendents consider menacing in the extreme. Dr. Ballou tells of a compilation soon to be brought out by schoolmen dealing with the subject of biology as treated in the newspaper press. To a teacher who alleged at Cleveland that newspapers print "biological nonsense," a delegate retorted that the inaccuracies that creep into the press are infinitesimal compared to the misinformation contained in the biology textbooks introduced into the schools during the last 10 years.

Perennial revival of the unfounded reports that American recognition of Soviet Russia is near gives interest to the ambition cherished by Joseph I. France, of Maryland, who is now what John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, used to call "a statesman out of a job." The former Senator from Baltimore wants to be the United States' first ambassador to the court of Nikolai Lenin. Mr. France visited Russia two years ago, is a frank believer in the legitimacy of the Soviet régime, advocates its recognition forthwith by the Harding Administration, and concedes that he would be proud to be Uncle Sam's envoy at Moscow.

The halibut fishery treaty ratified by the Senate in executive session during its expiring hours on March 4 is the first treaty into which Canada ever entered with the United States as a "sovereign power." Of the 30 odd treaties affecting Canadian-American interests since 1814, none was minus the signature either of the British Ambassador at Washington or some other official of the British Imperial Government. The halibut pact was signed, on behalf of Canada, only by Ernest Lapointe, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, although he is designated as the plenipotentiary of "His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India." Thus the humble halibut becomes the medium of the historic establishment of Canada's diplomatic independence in fact, if not precisely in letter.

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## REBUILDING OF JERUSALEM GREATLY BEAUTIFIES CITY

British Architect Tells of Zoning and Other Restrictions That Have Facilitated Work

Building of a new Jerusalem, through the application of modern town planning principles, is bringing order and beauty to the holy city, according to C. R. Ashbee, British architect and town planner, who told of his experiences during four and a half years as civic advisor to the City of Jerusalem since the war, in a lecture at the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, last evening.

Unity of Jew, Christian and Moslem has been achieved in an amazing degree since the British occupation, Mr. Ashbee said. It was his opinion that this solidarity of many different races and religions would probably continue, provided the Jews do not push the Zionist movement, to make Palestine their national home, any further. Mr. Ashbee affirmed that through the Balfour declaration, the British Government is committed to two diametrically opposite views—one a national home for the Jews and the other a policy of self-determination.

"Immediately following Allenby's great victory we began our reconstruction work," said Mr. Ashbee. "One of the first things done was to clean up dirty districts of the city and provide an adequate water supply. Roman aqueducts built by Pontius Pilate were cleaned out, rebuilt and put into use again. A complete town plan was made with provision for a large park area around the city, which takes in the many burying grounds. Other features of the plan are roads to connect up outlying districts with the city, rebuilding and repairing the wall of Jerusalem and laying out attractive gardens along the old city boundaries."

Even New Buildings Removed  
Mr. Ashbee's lantern slides showed how in many cases comparatively recent buildings had been built against the great wall, blocking stairways leading up to the top of the wall and destroying its continuity and architectural beauty. These obstacles are being removed and the wall is being restored to approximately the appearance it had when it was built in 1520-1546 A. D.

In carrying out replanning schemes in Jerusalem, Mr. Ashbee said it has been necessary to harmonize racial and religious differences and to overcome the difficulty of working with people who speak many different languages. Preservation of the many buildings and sites of an historical and religious significance called for a consideration of architecture, archaeology, history, and even philosophy.

Mr. Ashbee showed views of the Temple of the Rock, which he described as symbolizing three great religions. The rock of Abraham's sacrifice still remains within an enclosure in the center of the building. An octagon temple to Jupiter was built by the Emperor Hadrian over the rock. In 691 A. D. the Moslems erected the immense golden dome over the octagonal temple. This dome was originally covered with copper and hammered gold. Mr. Ashbee mentioned that it was the brilliance of the golden dome that suggested the hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden."

Gardens Replace Squalor  
Mr. Ashbee told of replanning a large public market which is located near the Knights Templar church. The Knights Templar were the protectors of Jerusalem during the Middle Ages and built their church during that period. An interesting feature of the new market is a garden adjoining it on one side. The garden is laid out so that views may be had of through the open arches of the market place. Attractively landscaped gardens have been made in many places that were, before the British régime, very dirty and disorderly. A garden has been placed in the foss of the old citadel on the city wall. Another has been located at the intersection of four streets in front of the post office. In another case a slum district has been turned into a children's playground.

Mr. Ashbee deplored the erection of another large building in the Garden of Gethsemane. A basilica is now being built by several Latin countries near an existing temple built by the Greeks and Russians. Mr. Ashbee stated that several large ancient olive trees may be destroyed in the process. He protested against the erection of another building in the Garden, which he felt should present a quiet, restful appearance, but he said that political influence had prevailed and the construction of the building is going on. Except for this one instance, the zoning and town planning ordinance, which Mr. Ashbee drafted for the City of Jerusalem, is being enforced. To prevent high buildings of four or five stories, the rule of Sir Christopher Wren, that a street should be wide enough to theoretically allow two opposite buildings to be laid down on their faces without overlapping, is included in the Jerusalem ordinance. Another provision in the Palestine zoning law is that a private owner shall not be paid for speculative hopes.

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Through the zoning and town planning ordinance the domed-roof masonry dwelling which is typical of Jerusalem will continue to be built. Mr. Ashbee said this type of house has proven through the centuries to be the most comfortable and convenient in the climate of Palestine, where they have eight months of summer, with no rain. In the rainy season the domed-shaped roof catches the water which runs into cisterns and is stored for the period of no rain.

Ancient Arts Again Employed  
In order to properly preserve the distinctive characteristics of the Moslem architecture in Jerusalem, Mr. Ashbee established a system of arts and crafts co-ordinating the principal crafts, which are in a condition of tribal grouping. Through his educational method of re-establishing the ancient arts and crafts, the colorful ceramic painting of the time of Sullman, the Magnificent, is now being reproduced, and a greater appreciation of the beauty and wonder of Moslem architecture is resulting.

### ART INFORMATION SOUGHT FOR WOMEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 9 (Special)—The Federated Women's Clubs of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have conceived the idea of using informal gatherings as a sort of broadcasting station for an intelligent interest in art and cultural matters in general. The first such gathering will be next Monday when representatives of women's clubs in the Philadelphia district and surrounding towns, together with others from Camden and its environs will meet at the Pennsylvania Museum prominent artists, members of art clubs and schools and obtain the inspiration that comes from intimate association with sympathetic professionals of recognized standing.

Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, president of the Associate Committee of Women of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, will be the official hostess.

## How Tom Gorrah Brought the Reindeer to Alaska

THE natives in northern Alaska know that when the shadow of a certain high mountain begins to grow long the season of prosperity has come. For after the long night, in the increasing light, there is good hunting.

Perhaps in something like this there originated the saying that "an institution is the lengthened shadow of a man." Be that as it may, when William T. Lopp—"Tom the Good Man"—the name the natives gave him—went to Alaska, an era of prosperity began. And the influence of Tom Gorrah has spread into every part of Alaska.

Thirty-two years ago when Dr. Sheldon Jackson sent young Lopp from Indiana to Cape Prince of Wales to civilize and educate the Eskimo the place had the name of being the roughest place in Alaska. This was because in 1877 a whaler put into the cape with a cargo of rum, made the natives drunk, cheated them out of their furs and killed 12 of them. Before that the people had been well disposed. After that they would take everything they could lay their hands on that belonged to a visitor, and in consequence the ships avoided them.

Visitors From Siberia  
Mr. Lopp found the natives eking out a scanty living by fishing, hunting and trapping, and there in the Eskimo village on Bering Strait, among the toughest people in the Territory, he had abundance of time in which to think. The Lapps of Siberia across the straits paid infrequent visits to the cape, but they always brought along reindeer meat. This was not only food for the bodies of the Eskimo, but food for Lopp's thoughts. Why should the native Alaskans go half starved, when only 50 miles away there was reindeer meat in abundance? And besides, here was moss for the deer and the climate was about the same as in Siberia.

When Dr. Jackson visited the place Mr. Lopp mentioned his idea. The same idea had occurred to Dr. Jackson, and the next year, 1891, 14 reindeer were brought across the straits from Siberia as an experiment. Other importations followed, and during the next 10 years 1280 reindeer were

brought over. These have increased in number and now there are no less than 250,000 of these animals in Alaska. Of these, 180,000 belong to the natives and all together are valued at \$4,000,000.

Prosperity and Education  
In 1890 the natives of Alaska owned a few boats and guns. Now they have an abundance of food and clothing furnished them by the reindeer. From a condition of semi-starvation they have been brought to a state in which their present and future are assured.

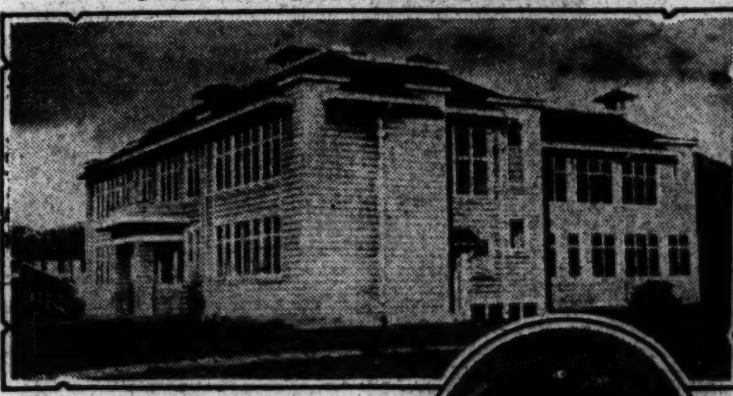
Truly the shadow of Tom Gorrah has grown. For, more than this, when he went to Alaska a generation ago there was one school. Now there are 75 schools for natives, with 144 teachers. Mr. Lopp educates his Alaskans on a Government appropriation of \$14 per capita, while the Government appropriation for the education of Indians in the United States is more than \$40 per capita.

The natives of Alaska are self-supporting. This is because Tom Gorrah has put a new "R" into his system of education—Reading, Rital, Rhythmic and Reindeer. The schools for the Eskimo are vocational. Every boy is trained in the care of reindeer. For this, Tom has worked out an endless chain apprenticeship system. At the end of his first year as a reward for faithful service the Eskimo boy receives six deer. At the end of the second year, at the end of the third year, and at the end of his fourth year, 12. Then each of the graduates must train three other boys in herding and breaking deer for transportation, and to give such care as they need.

One of the most notable expeditions in history took place in the winter of 1897-8 under the direction of Mr. Lopp when eight whaling vessels were frozen in at Point Barrow with their crews of 265 men. There was only one way to get food to the men, and that was on the hoof. Tom Gorrah and his Eskimos—Mr. Lopp left his wife and children in a native village of 500—drove his herd of reindeer to the rescue of the men.



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A DOMESTICATED REINDEER

## CALIFORNIA MASONS TO INQUIRE INTO CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS

Lodges Will Scrutinize Textbooks for Subtle Propaganda and Initiate Corrective Action

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9 (Special Correspondence)—Holding that the future of the public school system in America must rest primarily on the worth of teachers and textbooks, and that both these agencies of education are being played upon by influences inimical to educational progress, William A. Sherman, California Grand Master of Masons, San Francisco, has issued a proclamation for observance of public school week in all Masonic lodges in California and Hawaii March 19-24.

At least one night of that week will be required for a closed session in which the school situation in California will be reviewed. It is expected that a new forward movement of "inquiry and of intelligent action" will result from the week's observances.

After noting that "the teaching profession is not to be regarded as merely a stopgap in the lives of adolescent young women, to be held to only until the opportunity for marriage may present itself," Mr. Johnson says: "With a perfect teaching force, con-

cerned only for the presentation of truth, and able to apply the proper tests, the question of textbooks might, perhaps, not come within the province of the community or of those among the citizens having greatest concern for the betterment of the schools."

"But under existing conditions, with many influences at work to present erroneous ideas and ideals, with economic falsities rampant, dangerous social heresies abroad, with diverse partisanship loudly advocated and sectarianisms of many kinds seeking expression, the textbooks of the State and Nation are being sought as a subtle yet most effective means of propaganda."

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## DRY CODE'S SUCCESS RESTS ON OFFICIALS

Head of California Anti-Saloon League Urges Wright Act Enforcement

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—"In the long run the honesty and thoroughness with which the Wright dry law is enforced will depend on the officials and public sentiment of the individual communities," said Dr. A. H. Briggs, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, discussing action since the adoption of the law by the voters.

Dr. Briggs gave the representative of The Christian Science Monitor reports from various parts of the State received by the league, included among them being the following:

In Los Angeles, Judge W. T. Crawford has announced: "I am not going to use the Wright Act as a source of revenue. There I shall give jail sentences to those who violate it." He gave six months in jail to each of seven violators, and one was sentenced to a nine-month term for operating a still.

At Fresno Judge Julius P. Crighton found John Freeman guilty of possessing intoxicating liquor, and fined him \$300. The first three defendants in the Fresno Superior Court under the Wright law pleaded guilty and all received jail sentences.

At Oroville, in Butte County, two makers of illicit liquor pleaded guilty in the Superior Court and each received 90 days in the county jail.

But in Chico, Butte County, conditions are confessedly bad. Bootleggers apparently feel safe. They demand jury trials. Eight cases were pending in the court of Recorder H. C. Thomas. In the first case the jury disagreed; in the second, the jury deliberated two hours and brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of the two proprietors of the U. S. Saloon. The police, the city trustees and the city attorney insist that the evidence against them was overwhelming. It was expected, after the acquittal, that city officials would decide that either abatement proceedings must be brought or the liquor left for the Federal Court to handle.

The instances given are merely samples of what is happening throughout the State. There is indicated a general tendency to rigid enforcement in relatively dry areas and gentle treatment in the old wet areas. But there are many notable exceptions to the latter. It will require more time to form fixed opinions of what the various communities will do in the long run.

**BIG PRISON HAS 15 INMATES**  
SUNBURY, Pa., March 9—The Northumberland County prison, with accommodations for 150 prisoners, is occupied by only 15. County officials are figuring on remodeling the building to reduce the overhead expense. The ground occupied by the prison is said to be worth \$100,000.

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## Miss Sackville-West Walks Between Rows of Portraits

IT IS not a gift commonly bestowed upon men—that of a deep-seated, understanding love for the houses in which they spent their childhood. Indeed, to few is vouchsafed such a memory as Miss Sackville-West has in Knole, at Sevenoaks, Kent, one of England's glorious houses, where "the garden has been a garden for 400 years." All her childhood associations center there. Her baby steps were taken in the vast, empty halls and passages, the reputed 365 rooms; when she romped and shouted, it was along prim garden paths and through stately courts reminiscent of quadrangles at Oxford or Cambridge. She learned to ride upon a rocking-horse which had been the property of the fourth Duke of Dorset, before 1800; she came down from her nursery to lunch with her taciturn grandfather in the Poets' Parlour, where Cromwell's soldiers held their Court of Sequestration; the vast assemblage of portraits of the family and of the family's guests peopled her world. She had only to steal after nightfall into, say, the ball-room, where the Elizabethan panelling is almost hidden under family portraits, to wave her flickering candle this way and that, causing to pass before her gaze all the great figures of Knole; something as, in Miss Clemence Dane's "Will Shakespeare," the youthful poet sees in a vision the future characters of his imagination, the difference being that one was looking forward, the other backward. As Miss Sackville-West tells readers of her delightful book, "Knole and the Sackvilles" (London: William Heinemann; New York: George H. Doran Company) she was a child to whom the centuries meant Thomas or Richard or Edward Sackville; Holbein, Vandyck, or Reynolds; farthingale chairs or love-seats. What were dates when the centuries went by generations?

The outward aspect of Knole, particularly when approached from the park side, is not unlike that of a dozen other celebrated houses, Penshurst Place, for example. The giant sycamores, the statuesque deer, scarcely relieve the grimness of the long walls of gray Kentish rag, thick and narrow-windowed; the whole mass of huddled roofs rise to the height of a pointed clock-tower, resembling an entire medieval township. From the garden side it is gentler and mellower; beyond the garden gates are herbaceous borders, orchards, long green walks bordered with iris, snapdragon, larkspur, pansies; perhaps the daring crimson of a climbing rose splashed against a venerable gray tower. Yet Knole is always quiet and severe, with what Horace Walpole called "a beautiful decent simplicity which charms one" and is fundamentally, consistently English.

## Favorite Views of the Interior

Inside, the house leaves nothing to be desired. How the author makes us see it! The Cartoon Gallery, transfigured at sunset, the light from a west window staining patches of color upon the dark, shining oak floor, 90 feet long; the mysterious Leicester-

tell to her lot to act as guide; for her grandfather, unaccountable like many of his race, used suddenly to take train for London, where he heard that visitors were expected, leaving the little girl to do the honors and not returning until assured that he should be unmolested. But the house is simply a setting for the people, grave and gay, who make the play. The author knows how to wake them to action. She holds her candle close to the canvases and her ancestors step down obediently.

## The First Earl of Dorset

The first figure to be clearly distinguished is that of Sir Richard, whose son, Thomas, received by grant from Elizabeth the house and grounds at Knole. When at Oxford, this first Earl of Dorset showed some literary promise; his "Gorboduc" was performed before the Queen at the Inner Temple, his "Induction" to the "Mirror for Magistrates" was published when he was only 27. But responsibilities were presently so heavy as to force him to turn permanently from literature. He was twice member of Parliament; then the Queen sent him to France and the Netherlands as special ambassador; he became a Knight of the Garter and Chancellor of Oxford; he was created Lord High Treasurer of England in 1589, was High Steward of England at the trial of Essex and one of the 40 commissioners for the trial of Mary Stuart. His attendance became necessary at all councils of the Nation; there was leisure left for literature.

Important persons that he was, he knew the touch of the Queen's discipline, when he refused to take up the cudgels in Leicester's favor, his Royal Mistress ordering him confined to his house for eight or nine months. He was once in disgrace, too, for what the Queen deemed insufficient concern for the comfort of Coligny, Cardinal of Chatillon, who had been lodged with his Lordship during a visit to England; and he wrote a protest to the lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, explaining his difficulties in these matters and throwing a fascinating light upon household affairs of his day. "... because I would be sure your Lordships should be ascertained of the simplicity and scarcity of such stuff as I had here, I sent a man of mine to the Court, specially to declare to your Lordships that for plate, damask, napery and fine sheets, I had none at all and for the rest of my stuff neither was it such as with honor might furnish such a personage." He lent his own basin and ewer to the Cardinal, there remaining none for his own use. A proud and pompous nobleman, this.

Not all the succeeding Sackvilles emerge with equal intensity. Yet Edward, fourth Earl of Dorset, in the big Vandyck portrait, the very embodiment of cavalier grace and splendor, fought a mysterious duel with Lord Bruce, no one ever quite knew why. He held important posts, both at home

and abroad, recaptured the royal standard at Edgell, and kept to the letter a vow which he had made—never again to stir out of his house after the execution of Charles I. Charles, the sixth Earl, magnificent figure of the gay Restoration court, though hardly an admirable character, became a great patron of the arts. In



Reproduced from Photograph in "Knole and the Sackvilles," George H. Doran Co., New York  
Lady Betty Germaine  
From the Portrait by C. Phillips at Knole

posed that each member of the party should write an impromptu, and that Dryden, when the allotted time had expired, should judge between them. Silence ensued while each guest wrote busily, or laboriously, upon the sheet of paper provided; Dorset scribbled a couple of lines, and threw it down on the table. At the end of the time the umpire rose, and said that after careful consideration he awarded the prize to their host; he would read out what His Lordship had written. It was: "I promise to pay Mr. John Dryden, for what five hundred pounds on demand, Dorset."

A Full-Length Figure in Blue Brocade—Knole, in the time of Queen Anne and of the first Duke of Dorset, offers one appealing figure—that of Lady Betty Germaine. Friend of the Duchess, she was installed in her own rooms in a corner of Knole, her bedroom, her sitting room and her china closet, at the end of the Brown Gallery. Lady Betty had been lady-in-waiting to Queen Anne and the correspondence with Dean Swift, living primarily in her own tiny rooms which afforded so perfect a frame for her personality, writing letters, stitching her crewel

## Mr. Mulcahy of Blarney

"FINE day." They were the first words Mr. Mulcahy ever spoke to me. It was raining at the time, but being in a country where so much is topsy-turvy, I took the greeting to be the customary one of the parts, and returned it with warmth. I recollected that we met at the foot of Blarney Castle. "As my name's Mulcahy, that's an awful fine section, and it standing the tearing of the wind and rain and all since 1400, they do say. And my cowed with its roof falling in and it not up a twelvemonth. Yes, yes. Yes, indeed though, it's down it is, I do declare to you, Sir."

We leaned on the railings and gaped in admiration. "Did you hear the story about the stone? Did you now? You would though, to be sure. Yes, yes. Oh! the people it's humbugged. They'd be thick as crows on the roads here. 'Twould amaze you what respectable people believe about that stone and the kissing of it. I remember a young Englishman. Yes, a young Englishman it was. 'He thought he had to be let down by the heels over the parapet and kiss the stone that way. I ask your pardon, Sir, but it's the solemn truth I'm telling you. Sure

but there's some folk would be thinking a charm's in the stone." I told Mr. Mulcahy all I knew about the legend and he added a list of local instances. Whereupon I recited the verses a humorist had written on the subject.

There is a stone there  
That whoever kisses,  
Oh! he never misses  
To grow eloquent  
To a lady's chamber  
Or become a member  
Of Parliament.  
A clever spouter  
He'll sure turn out, or  
An out and out  
To be let alone.  
Don't hope to hinder him  
Or to bewilder him  
Sure he's a pilgrim  
From the Blarney Stone.

Mr. Mulcahy was politely bewil-

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Even. 8:15  
Mats. 8:15  
Let's Go  
Downtown—Plaza—Shapard—Jordan's  
Forbes-Robertson's Success  
Boston  
Stock Company  
"PASSING OF  
THE 3rd FLOOR BACK"  
NEXT WEEK—"SPITE CORNER"

AMUSEMENTS  
ERNA  
RUBINSTEIN

Phenomenal Violinist  
"She is now the Kresler"  
NOW ON TOUR  
Management DANIEL MAYER  
Acolian Hall, New York

NEW YORK  
TOWN HALL, SUN. APR. 11 AT 8  
JOINT RECITAL BY  
Mme. WOLFE-RASHKIS  
SOPRANO AND  
LAJOS SHUK  
VIOLONCELLIST (Mason & Hamlin Pianos)

THEATRICAL  
PORTLAND, ORE.

JOSEPH HERGENHEIMER'S  
Big Story  
with  
LEATRICH JOY  
and all-star cast  
Java Head  
A GEORGE KELLFORD PRODUCTION  
People's Theatre starting Mar. 17th

Gallery, dimly illuminated by a stained-glass portrait of "Herbrand de Sackville, a Norman notable, came into England with William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066"; the Brown Gallery along which is ranged a magnificent array of old English chairs, "their original coverings, whether of plum and silver, or red brocade with heavy fringes, or green with silver fringes, or yellow silk sprinkled in black, or powder-blue; and all have their attendant stool squatting beside them. They are lovely, silent rows, forever holding out their arms, and forever disappointed."

Miss Sackville-West knows every nook and corner of the old house. For, as a child, she slept in a room from which a private stair led straight into the family pew in the chapel. When she had been punished for some misdeed, she used to hide inside the pulpit. They never found her. Often it

## A Gala Night in Boston Fenway

On the Animated Heels of Sundry Snowstorms

By JESSIE C. H. GORHAM

Young March Wind's labored breathing snatches everything that's free And sends it on a scamper down the road in wildest glee; While the brilliant Queen of Night Is smiling blandly at the sight. As she undisturbed, majestic, travels her ascendant way, Shedding o'er the snowy landscape her illuminating ray. Here rise gusts of seely powder As March Wind goes whistling louder; There, the drifted scene is fairly shimmered o'er With irradiated snow-mist rarely ever seen before. Oh, the gleeful, playful antics of the wind and snowy sand Sent in shenlike gauzy veiling high o'erhead, athwart the land! The frostiness, sweet saltiness of air Exhibits with its aroma rare. As a pressing errand calls me out to breast the blustering night And enjoy these wild-wind antics, with artistic, deep delight. Across—to left—accompanying my Lie silently, majestic in unwonted white array. A quarter-mile perspective over bridge path, with trees All snow-clad, curving gracefully, befitting boughs like these; Broad auto-roadway, footpath, too, each side the snow-piled brook And I, the one pedestrian, must needs take lingering look Ere hast'ning on round Westland Bend to frosted store allight. Ha! . . . What a paralyzing sight! A cliff of ice to be descended as I'm wind-propelled behind! I hesitate, look left and right, no safer place I find; Another step, alas! and I'll ingloriously land. A cheery voice assures "All right!" Outstretched is helping hand. I safely leap the "chaasm," giving "Thank you, sir," as due; Achieve my errand; homeward face, with fairylight in view! Her Majesty, bright queen above, and myriad arc-lights show More revelry of glittering sheen o'er landscape pure below. Tempestuous wind-waves plainly now a veritable boom. And reach my portal Fenwaywise quite safe, and all too soon. What lessons rare in loveliness doth good Dame Nature teach! Ah-h-h! Feathery sheen borne high, abroad, as far as eye can reach.

## A College Town Bookshop

UP AND down the Connecticut Valley there are great stretches of country arid for want of libraries. The farm labor is largely Polish and the adults neither speak nor desire to speak English. Their business in life is very serious, translates itself quite as easily in terms of their mother tongue as it would in any other language and they are saved the bother of learning strange words which to them seem of little practical service. There are children who do not work on the farms, but who go to little district schools and to the few and far apart libraries. Their need is obvious, so a college woman goes out, periodically, from the Hampshire bookshop in Northampton with materials designed to stimulate interest in children's reading. . . . An arduous labor, perhaps you say for a microscopic return. Herbert Hoover once said "The child of today is the hope of tomorrow." Why not, then, teach them to read. Books for children were never more enchanting than they are today. The proper bookshop nowadays is more than a shop which sells books. It has an educational function. In order to turn educator it need not necessarily turn hypocrite. The profits are liable to take care of themselves if the work of community interest in books for their own sake is properly carried on. It is, perhaps, the secret of success of the community bookshop that it has learned to sell more than books. I have heard Hilda Conkling say to her mother, "Mind if I go to the bookshop for an hour or so and read?" There are plenty of books in the homes of plenty of people who nevertheless, like to go to a bookshop and read. A Smith College senior once wrote the Hampshire Bookshop, "I am distressed at the thought of leaving the shelves of books, the blue wicker chairs, the colonial clock, the homelike atmosphere within, and the painted ship on the green facade. . . ."

THEATRICAL  
NEW YORK

COMEDY 4 Ave. & 41 St. Nights 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. (Pop.) & Sat.  
THE SELWYN presents & Sat.  
EDGAR SELWYN'S LAUGHING HIT  
Anything  
Might Happen  
WITH A SUPERLATIVE CAST INCLUDING  
ROLAND  
ESTELLE  
YOUNG | WINWOOD | HOWARD  
"This is the most delightful performance  
I have ever seen. The play is a gem."  
F. L. S., in The Christian Science Monitor.

CORT THEATRE, W. 48 St. Even. 8:15  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 8:15  
MERTON OF THE MOVIES  
WITH OLIVY HUTTON, GEORGE MARSH  
and Leon Wilson's story dramatized by  
Geo. E. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

FULTON THEATRE, W. 48 St. Even. 8:15  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 8:15  
MARGARET LAWRENCE  
in the New York "SECRETS"  
"Genuine acting ability of the highest order."  
—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d St. Even. 8:15  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:15  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS  
in the New American Song and Dance Show

"Little Nellie Kelly"  
KLAUW THEATRE, W. 45 St.  
Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THE LAST WARNING  
with WILLIAM COURTNEY  
"VIBRANT WITH YOUTHFUL ENERGY."  
—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

JANE COWL  
in "JULIET"  
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE  
Nights and Sat. Mats. 8:15  
Popular Thurs. Mats. 8:15 to 9:00

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St. W. of P. Even. 8:15  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:15  
LAST WEEK!  
GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES  
Fourth Annual Production

"ANATHEMA"  
By LEONID ANDREYEV  
Directed by Maxine Elliott  
Theatrical  
Yiddish Art  
Frid. Even. 8:30  
Sat. Sun. Mats.  
Eve. 8:30 & 9:30  
Thurs. Fri. Sat.  
Each Week

BELMONT THEATRE, 48th St. W. of P. Even. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30  
WARREN  
in the Season's Best Comedy  
"YOU AND I"  
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

THEATRICAL  
NEW YORK

DAVID BELASCO SAYS  
The FOOL  
AND WIRE CHANNING POLLOCK  
"It is so impressive, so very human and  
masterly, we are all very proud of you.  
Don't forget you are to write me a play."

TIMES SQ.  
THEATRE  
West 42d St.  
Mts. Tues., Thurs., Sat.  
Evenings 8:30.

J. Ray Comstock & Morris Gost Present  
The Moscow Art Theatre  
Week of March 5th  
TSAR FIODOR IVANOVITCH  
John's 89th St. Theatre at 7th Ave.  
Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 8:30

JOHN GOLDEN Presents  
7th HEAVEN  
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 8:30

BETTER TIMES  
at HIPPODROME NOW!  
DAILY PATRONS—2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20

Century Roof 62d & Cent. P. W. Ev. 8:30  
J. Ray Comstock and Morris Gost Present  
BALIEFF'S CHAUVES SOURIS  
From Moscow—Paris—London.  
Entire work of Mar. S. Balieff's Chauves  
Souris in Repertoire. A new Bill Back Week.

Knickerbocker Theatre, 38 St. Ev. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30  
Good Seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance  
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS  
A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC  
THE CLINGING VINE  
with EDDY WOOD

GLOBE Theatre, Broadway and 40th St.  
Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30  
GOOD SEATS ALWAYS AT BOX OFFICE  
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents  
LADY BUTTERFLY  
"A Dazzling Spectacle."—Sun  
Staged by NED WAYBURN—Johnny Doolley

HUDSON Theatre, W. 44 St. Even. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
International Comedy Season  
"SO THIS IS LONDON!"  
The Play of a Thousand Laughs

HAM HARRIS THEATRE, 42nd St. W. of P. Ev. 8:15  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:15  
SAM H. HARRIS Presents  
OWEN  
DAYS  
ICEBOUND  
Staged by Sam Forrest.  
"Should enjoy a long run at the Harris Theatre."  
—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

AMBRASSADOR 49th St. W. of P. Ev. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30  
TESSA KOSTA  
in the Season's Musical Com.  
Caroline

REPUBLIC Theatre, W. 42d St. Even. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30  
Anna Mitchell's  
Laughing  
Society  
Abie's Irish Rose



## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER'S YEAR BETTER THAN 1921

Earns \$1.35 a Share on Common—Further Improvement Expected This Year

The International Harvester Company's report issued today, shows some improvement, net earnings of \$5,540,767 for 1922, comparing with \$4,149,918 in 1921. The 1922 profit was 2.6 per cent on the actual capital invested and was equal to \$1.35 a share on the \$97,818,404 common stock, after deducting preferred dividends.

The payment of cash dividends on the preferred and common stocks in excess of earnings reduced surplus by \$3,622,000 as compared with a corresponding reduction in 1921 of \$5,178,000.

Current assets at the close of 1922 were \$164,511,000, compared with \$179,554,000 for 1921, with receivables increased \$9,525,000 and inventories decreased \$26,276,000. Current liabilities were \$20,739,000, as compared with \$27,507,000 at the end of 1921.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities at the end of 1922 was approximately 8 to 1, comparing with 6 to 1 at the end of 1921.

**Machinery Profits Nil**  
The report says that no profit was derived in 1922 from sales of farm machinery in the United States, attributing this fact to the conditions in American agriculture of which it says: "Crop yields were fully up to the average and there was some advance in the price received by the farmer for his produce. In the United States the greatest improvement was shown in the cotton and wool-producing sections, there being little gain in those territories that raise grain."

"In countries that import foodstuffs the changed conditions brought about by the war, particularly the higher cost of transportation, have improved the position of the farmer as compared with those engaged in other industries, as the increased cost of importing foodstuffs tends to give the farmer a better relative price than he obtained before the war."

**Farming Costs High**  
In some of the food-importing countries the price of farm produce has been increased even more than the cost of labor and manufactured goods. The reverse is true in countries exporting foodstuffs.

As this exportable surplus largely determines the price the farmer gets for his produce, it follows that increased cost of getting his grain to market reduces the amount the farmer receives.

Looking forward, the report says: "The volume of business now written for 1923 justifies the hope of improvement for this year. The most difficult problem confronting this industry today is the tendency of the so-called secondary inflation to raise the cost of labor and material to a point where the farmer cannot afford to buy the product."

**Foreign Operations**  
The company's Russian factory, the report says, is still operating in a small way but with sufficient output to meet present limited demands.

The factory in Sweden is operating only part time during the year. The French and German factories have been operated fully, a considerable portion of the latter's output being exported to other European countries. The income account for 1922 with comparisons with 1921 follows:

Income before deduction of interest on loans, depreciation and provisions for general reserves:	1922	1921
Income (as above):	\$11,417,484	\$11,581,367
Deduct:		
Interest on loans	916,812	2,348,023
One and timber	251,000	251,000
Plant depreciation	3,465,601	3,403,459
Special maintenance	182,775	197,310
Provisions for general reserves	990,507	931,484
Total deductions:	\$6,746,716	\$7,131,448
Net profit of Int Har and affil cos:	5,540,767	4,449,918

**SURPLUS**  
1922 1921  
Bal at Dec 31, '21 (and 1920 response) \$59,526,767 \$68,350,742  
Add—Net profit for '22 (and '21) 5,540,767 4,449,918  
Deduct—Cash dividends  
P'ty stk \$7 per sh 4,215,672 4,215,672  
Com stk \$5 per sh 4,847,920 5,112,786  
Total 9,063,592 9,328,458  
Stock dividends 2% semi-annually 3,502,290 3,645,414

Surplus of Harvester and affil cos \$52,961,672 \$59,226,788

**FOREIGN SECURITIES**  
(Quoted by Shawmut Corp. of Boston)

Issue	Rate	Div	Bid	Ask
Arg Loan 1909 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1910 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1911 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1912 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1913 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1914 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1915 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1916 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1917 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1918 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1919 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1920 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1921 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1922 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1923 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1924 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1925 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1926 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1927 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1928 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1929 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1930 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1931 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1932 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1933 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1934 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1935 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1936 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1937 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1938 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1939 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1940 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1941 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1942 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1943 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1944 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1945 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1946 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1947 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1948 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1949 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1950 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1951 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1952 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1953 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1954 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1955 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1956 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1957 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1958 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1959 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1960 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1961 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1962 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1963 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1964 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1965 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1966 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1967 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1968 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1969 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1970 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1971 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1972 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1973 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1974 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1975 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1976 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1977 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1978 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1979 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1980 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1981 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1982 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1983 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1984 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1985 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1986 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1987 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1988 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1989 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1990 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1991 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1992 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1993 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1994 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1995 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1996 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1997 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1998 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 1999 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2000 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2001 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2002 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2003 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2004 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2005 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2006 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2007 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2008 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2009 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2010 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2011 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2012 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2013 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2014 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2015 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2016 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2017 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2018 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2019 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2020 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2021 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2022 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2023 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2024 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2025 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2026 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2027 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2028 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2029 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2030 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2031 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2032 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2033 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2034 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2035 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2036 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2037 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2038 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2039 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2040 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2041 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2042 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2043 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2044 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2045 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2046 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2047 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2048 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2049 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2050 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2051 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2052 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2053 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2054 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2055 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2056 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2057 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2058 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2059 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2060 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2061 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2062 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2063 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2064 (220)	5	1945	75 1/2	77 1/2
Arg Loan 2065 (220)				



# UNSTEADY TONE DISPLAYED BY STOCK MARKET

Gains and Losses Rule Throughout the List—Some Issues Strong

Opening prices in today's stock market were again irregular. Equipment and oil shares were in moderate demand but further heaviness was noted in the copper group. Lima Locomotive advanced 1 1/2 and Baldwin, Studebaker, Pan American and American Can, fractionally. Standard Oil of California dropped 1/2.

In the later trading, motors, independent steels, public utilities and a few specialties joined the upward trend while the chemicals and some of the rails and motor accessories lost ground. Baldwin extended its gain to 1 1/2 and Studebaker to a point.

Pan American and Corden also sold a point higher. Oils Steel preferred gained 2 1/2 points and Gulf States L. United Railway Investment preferred was pushed up 2 1/2 points and Market Street Railway second preferred 1.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, demand sterling advancing 1/2 to 4.70 %.

## Marked Irregularity

Bullish demonstrations were carried on with success in the sugar group and in certain public utility, equipment, oil and steel shares. Heavy selling pressure against stocks which ordinarily do not attract a large speculative following gave the market a ragged appearance during the morning.

International Harvester broke 4 points and United Railways Investment preferred dropped 3 1/2 from its early high figure. Market Street Railway preferred 3 1/2 and St. Paul preferred 3 1/2.

## Bonds Irregular

Price changes in today's early bond dealings were again small and generally indecisive. United States Government bonds developed marked irregularity. Liberty 3 1/2 and the fourth 4 1/2 dropping 10 and 15 cents on the 100 respectively, and the others showing gains of 4 to 12 cents.

Several weak spots developed among the liens of dividend-paying railroads, losses of a point or more having been recorded by Atchafalaya, Lehigh Valley consolidated and Northern Pacific, 4 1/2, Louisville & Nashville 4 1/2 and Atchafalaya 4 1/2, stamped, were strong.

The strong spots of the industrial group were United Railways Investment 5 1/2 and Marland Oil 8 1/2, with warrants, up 1 1/2 and 1 1/2, respectively.

## CONTINENTAL GAS OPERATIONS ARE ON LARGER SCALE

Operating results in 1922 of the Continental Gas & Electric Corporation, one of the large midwestern public utility organizations, as revealed in the preliminary figures just made public, emphasize the rapid growth and expansion since incorporation in 1912. For the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1922, gross earnings of the subsidiary companies amounted to \$2,387,356, compared with \$2,409,524 in 1921, \$42,522 in 1920 and \$264,707 in 1912, the first year of operations. The balance earned in this period after operating expenses, deductions for maintenance, taxes and insurance, was \$961,583, compared with \$636,244 in 1921, \$469,721 in 1920 and \$101,683 in 1912.

The figures establish 1922 as the best year in the company's history, both in gross and net earnings, and the rapid strides that have been made during the 11 years' existence of the corporation.

Since organization an increase in net earnings has been recorded every year, with the exception of 1913, when the effects of high operating costs, which proved so serious to public utility properties all over the country, caused a falling off in net of only \$5000, compared with 1917. In that year gross earnings showed an increase of approximately \$107,000.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar.	20.58	20.95	20.58	20.58
May	20.75	21.15	20.75	20.75
July	20.90	21.30	20.90	20.90
Oct.	21.05	21.45	21.05	21.05
Jan.	21.20	21.60	21.20	21.20

## Liverpool Cotton

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar.	16.12	16.25	16.08	16.12
May	16.25	16.40	16.15	16.25
July	16.40	16.55	16.35	16.40
Oct.	16.55	16.70	16.45	16.55
Jan.	16.70	16.85	16.60	16.70

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar.	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.10
May	1.15	1.25	1.15	1.15
July	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.20
Oct.	1.25	1.35	1.25	1.25
Jan.	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.30

## MINING

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar.	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.10
May	1.15	1.25	1.15	1.15
July	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.20
Oct.	1.25	1.35	1.25	1.25
Jan.	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.30

## STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA

Steel Company of Canada for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows gross profit of \$2,295,197, compared with \$2,153,366 in 1921. After interest, depreciation and dividends, the deficit was \$236,144, compared with \$442,448.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Adams Ex.	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Adv. Rm.	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Alaska Gold	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 3/4
Alum. Ind.	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Allied Chem.	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Allis-Chalm.	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4
Am. Ag. Chem.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Am. Can.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Beet. Sug.	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Am. Broom	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Am. Can.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Am. Car. F.	143 1/2	143 3/4	143 1/2	143 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Col. Oil	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. Loco.	132 1/2	132 3/4	132 1/2	132 3/4
Am. Radiator	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Am. R. Mills	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. S. & W.	66 1/2	66 3/4	66 1/2	66 3/4
Am. Steel	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am. Sugar	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Am. T. & L.	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2	125 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. & A.	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. W. P. P.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

Valley.....	81½	68½	68½	68	68½	68½
Rubber.....	29½	30½	29½	30½	30½	30½
Loco.....	70½	70½	69	69	69	69
s Inc.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Inc.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
s-W Blac.	56	56	56	56	55	55
& Nash.	150½	150½	50½	150½	150	150



WEEK'S REVIEW OF  
BRITISH TRADE  
AND FINANCESUpturn in Securities Noted—  
Budgetary Position Good—  
Taxation Relief Wanted

By Special Cable  
LONDON, March 9.—While the Stock Exchange again this week has been far from active, yet there was a better tendency yesterday than heretofore, and in view of the international problems still awaiting solution, the inherent strength of the markets has been noteworthy.

Business in the investment markets has been moderately good all along and the demand for tin shares, in view of the rise in the commodity price to £214 a ton has been a feature of the mining departments. The following table shows the share appreciation that has lately taken place:

	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Mar. 6	Mar. 5	Mar. 4
Doleath	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
East India	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
South Africa	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Goldfields	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
De Beers	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Anglo	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Barro	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Anglo	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Anglo	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

**Sterling Appreciates**  
Little of interest has occurred on the money market, although small amounts have been borrowed from the Bank of England. Foreign exchanges have proved a fresh center of attention and the outstanding feature of the week was that on Tuesday, for the first time since the war, the pound rose practically to par on Swiss francs.

Sterling appreciation was almost universal last month. The "Statist's" index number of foreign exchange values of the pound standing at 126, compared with 123 in January and 118 a year ago. A satisfactory feature is that this appreciation against neutral Continental currencies is continuing.

Rates on Holland and Sweden (the only other adverse European rates) are also upward—yesterday's figures being respectively 11.9 and 17.66, compared with last month's average of 11.86 and 17.63.

**Budgetary Position Good**  
This state of affairs undoubtedly has been accelerated by England's increasingly satisfactory budgetary position which shows to date a credit balance of £57,000,000. The full effects of the reduction in taxation, however, will not be seen until the coming year, so that a decrease of £96,000,000 in the expenditure on civil service and navy promised in estimates just issued, may have to be offset in 1923 and 1924 by a heavy fall in revenue.

The consensus of business opinion appears to favor, however, immediate further relief in taxes, which now total £16 12s. per head of population, rather than a devotion of the surplus to debt reduction.

The recent fall of revenue is reflected in the decline by £49,000,000 to £1,687,000,000 in deposits shown by the February statement of the clearing banks.

Although the week's capital issues amount only to \$500,000, there can be no doubt that the investing public is ready to snap up new loans eagerly, even if international politics is in a hazardous condition.

**Cotton Industry Lagging**  
Borrowers are beginning to realize this and in the course of the next few days a number of important issues will be forthcoming, loans totaling more than £4,250,000 being already in sight.

Although a fair business with China seems on the way, and there is an increase in inquiry from India, the turn of the tide has not yet occurred in the cotton industry, and it is estimated that approximately 55,000 of the 113,000 looms in Burnley are idle, and 18,000 of the 95,000 looms in Blackburn.

One small grain of comfort has come to the spinners' way in the decision of the railroads to make quite a hand-some reduction in cartage and rail rates for the carriage of cotton. One of the most remarkable features of the present industrial position has been the small but continuous decrease in coal output since Jan. 27, despite the growing demand from the Continent for British fuel. This falling off has been explained by the repercussion on South Wales collieries of the holdup at Bristol channel ports, due principally to the refusal of dock labor to work three shifts.

**Coal and Shipping Trades**  
Unfortunately there is no immediate prospect of improvement, as conferences between employers and men have proved abortive. One day this week more than 60 ships were waiting berths in South Wales docks. Apart altogether from German needs, a regime of big orders still prevails, Cardiff having received an order recently for 500,000 tons for French railways, whilst another for a similar amount for Italy is about to be placed there.

In the meantime authorities state that the enhanced price of fuel and of steel is materially affecting the revival movement in shipbuilding, the flow of new orders, according to the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, having all but ceased. Slightly higher prices are now being quoted by shipbuilding concerns and indications are that rockbottom prices were recently reached.

**Vigorous protests of the shipping community have resulted in the emanation of the Government bill, which was originally designed to place on shipbuilders' shoulders the whole burden of the cost of the mercantile marine services of the Board of Trade, such as ship surveys and measurements. As a result of the conference, it has been decided that the expense shall be equally shared between the State and the industry.**

BRITISH CURRENT  
TRADE APPROACHES  
FORMER HIGH MARK

As pointed out by the Department of Commerce, since January, 1922, sterling has risen from 10 per cent to less than 4 per cent below par, measured in dollars. At the highest average purchase power since exchange was "unplugged," the total value of British imports was £99,700,000, or at the highest nominal value since the £117,051,000 importations of January, 1921, which produced a much lower goods tonnage, due to price inflation and heavy discount on sterling.

Domestic exports of January totaled £63,939,000, or not greatly above the late autumn level, but with the highest total purchases in dollars since the war. Cotton goods shipments reached 400,598,000 square yards, or 60,000,000 more than December and in excess of the monthly average in the 1920 boom year.

Woolen and worsted tissue exports of 22,380,000 square yards were a fifth above December and a third more than January, 1922. Iron and steel export tonnage was 354,000 long tons, or 4 per cent above December and 29 per cent over January, 1922. Coal exports of 5,647,000 tons exceeded a year ago by 1,626,000 tons.

NEW HAVEN ROAD  
OUTLOOK APPEARS  
MUCH BRIGHTERYear Too New to Judge Final  
Results, but Higher Rates  
Will Help Earnings

Although it is too early in the year to judge what the volume of business of the New Haven railroad will be for 1923 and what the relation of operating expenses to gross earnings will be, the indications for the road in both respects are rather encouraging.

Last year New Haven's gross was \$123,246,000. If it had been able to operate at 77 per cent of gross instead of slightly more than 81 per cent, it could have fully covered its fixed charges. The operating ratio was obviously considerably increased as a result of the shopmen's strike, which added to expense and caused a loss of efficiency.

In connection with last year's business the volume of traffic was large, particularly from June on, and also that there was a general rate cut of about 10 per cent effective July 1, 1922.

**Traffic Volume Holds**  
The volume of traffic is holding and indications are that the road will handle for months to come. Allowing for seasonal variation and the last six months of 1922, an estimate of \$125,000,000 gross for 1923 is considered conservative.

It will be distinctly disappointing if the road does not obtain an operating ratio of 75 per cent of gross this year. If such a result is achieved, through various operating economies, the company can cover fixed charges and show a surplus of about \$3,000,000 to spare. If operating expenses consume 77 1/2 per cent of gross, the gross, the road can still cover fixed charges.

New Haven has no maturities of consequence until 1925, when the extended European loan comes due. Its cash position is still comfortable. Quick assets substantially exceed quick liabilities, and it is paying off its debt rapidly. The next two years will furnish an easier period and also a test of earning power.

**Leased Lines' Maturities**  
The Boston & Providence, a leased line, has \$2,170,000 debenture due 6s coming due July 1, 1923. It has already applied to the department of public utilities to issue \$2,170,000 15-year 5 per cent bonds at par to refund the 6s. It is understood that arrangements have already been made to dispose of these bonds at par. This not only indicates forehandedness in preparing for an obligation well in advance of maturity date, but also a good credit standing. The Old Colony Railroad has \$3,000,000 plain 4 per cent bonds due Feb. 1, 1924, but this maturity gives no cause for concern.

The road last year had the benefit of the increased rate divisions from the trunk lines only from April 1 on. Had the United States Supreme Court not affirmed the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it would have meant that the New Haven and other New England roads would have had to hand back to the trunk lines some large sums.

In 1923, New Haven will have the advantage of a full year's increased divisions. The increase in the rate \$300,000 a month additional revenue and will help the revenues for January, February, and March, in comparison with last year, to that extent.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE MEETING**  
A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has been called for 10:30 a. m., March 27, at 195 Broadway, New York. It is understood that the authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000,000, divided into 10,000,000 shares, as recommended by the directors in the annual report published earlier this week. The annual meeting will be held the same day at noon.

**CANADA'S PUBLIC DEBT**  
OTTAWA, March 8.—For 11 months of the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, Canada's net debt shows an increase of \$54,000,000. Revenue for that time amounted to \$354,876,000, an increase of \$11,000,000. Ordinary expenditures totaled \$285,115,000. The decrease of \$2,048,000 in net debt was due to capital

**7% Net**  
On Good First Mortgages Secured by highly improved and income Real Estate.  
Write for description list.  
Reference any bank in England.  
W. G. Brown Corporation  
Arcade Bldg. Inglewood, California  
Paid up Capital \$400,000.00.

**FRISCO EARNINGS INCREASE**  
Gross earnings of St. Louis & San Francisco Railway for three weeks of February increased \$72,383, or 6.8 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1922. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 21 gross earnings were \$1,196,000, or 11.25 per cent larger than for the corresponding period of 1922.

HOLLAND'S FREE  
TRADE POLICY  
IS QUESTIONEDHigh Tariffs of Other Countries  
Affect Dutch Industries  
Adversely

THE HAGUE, Feb. 29 (Special Correspondence).—The almost worldwide movement toward high tariffs is causing a large section of Dutch opinion to question the advisability of continuing free trade, which has been the time-honored policy of Holland. She sees herself most seriously hampered by imports from low value countries and by tariff walls erected against her products abroad.

The 1922 United States tariff actually resulted in some Dutch works having to close down. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the Dutch to sell their goods. Quite naturally, therefore, many industrialists are demanding protective measures by the Government.

**Argument Against Change**  
The usual line of argument is that it would be against the historical development of the life of a nation against the geographical position of the country, and against the conviction of 90 per cent of the population to give up free trade.

Free trade should remain the basis of Dutch policy, it is said, but the needs of the practice of life of a nation may be desirable and necessary that the Government wield the weapon of a tariff against specific foreign goods.

It may become a necessity, for example, to lend a helping hand temporarily to a special home industry, in order to promote the general interest of the nation. There is no reason for helping those industries which were created in this country as a consequence of the abnormal war conditions or those other existing industries which during that period developed themselves extraordinarily and far too much to suit more abnormal conditions.

**Some Need Correction**  
However, there are other industries which have for some time held an important place in the economic life of the nation; these are fulfilling a need. Some of these are badly crippled now, and by low valuations and foreign protectionism. Unemployment in these industries sometimes amounts to 90 per cent of the usual number of workers.

Would it not be wise, it has been asked, temporarily to lend those industries—at present only one or two—are actually in that position—a helping hand by discouraging foreign imports? When they have recovered and can stand alone these measures may be dropped; and in the meantime the prices of their products must be controlled by the Government.

Such are the arguments, and there are signs that within a very short time the Dutch Government will earnestly consider whether the present economic situation of the country does not justify some such modification of the time-honored free trade policy of the country.

ARMOUR-MORRIS  
MERGER IS SAID  
TO BE IMMINENT

CHICAGO, March 9.—The merger of Armour & Co. and Morris & Co. will be consummated within a week, it was learned today from an authoritative source. Within that time, the valuation of the Armour & Co. stock to be exchanged as part of the purchase price will be fixed by arbitration, it was made known.

The price at which Armour & Co. stock will be accepted by the Morris interests is understood to be the only point for decision. The merger of the Armour & Co. and Morris & Co. was agreed upon as arbitrators.

In packing circles here it is considered that the filing of a complaint against the merger by the Wallace of the Department of Agriculture will not operate to block the merger.

PITTSBURGH LINES'  
NET INCOME GAINS

PITTSBURGH, March 8.—Revenues of the Pittsburgh Railways Company fell off from \$21,369,715 in 1921 to \$21,169,750 last year. This is shown in the receivers' report of their fifth annual accounting submitted to United States District Court. This is the accounting requested by President Arthur W. Thompson of the Philadelphia Company, when the initial step toward reorganizing the Railways Company was taken in the same court Feb. 15.

Notwithstanding the falling off in last year's receipts, the receivers show an increase in net income for 1922 of \$166,339. Of last year's operating revenue, the receivers expended \$16,659,846 for operating expenses, compared with \$16,558,417 the year before.

**CONSOLIDATED GAS REPORT**  
The Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net income of \$4,173,669 after taxes, charges and depreciation, equal after preferred dividends, to \$25,621 a share on \$140,200 outstanding common, compared with \$1,964,045, or \$13.10, in 1921.

**STOCKS AND BONDS**  
Bought and Sold  
Correspondence Solicited  
M. F. Middleton, Jr. & Co.  
1411 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

AMOUNT OF GRAIN  
HELD ON FARMS  
GIVEN IN REPORT

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from reports of correspondents and agents estimates that the amount of corn on farms March 1, 1923, was about 1,087,412,000 bushels, or 37.6 per cent of the 1922 crop, compared with 1,305,559,000 bushels, or 42.5 per cent of the 1921 crop on farms March 1, 1922, 1,564,532,000 bushels, or 48.8 per cent of the 1920 crop on farms March 1, 1921; the 10-year average, 1911 to 1920, is 36.8 per cent.

The amount of wheat on farms March 1, 1923, was about 153,134,000 bushels or 17.9 per cent of the 1922 crop, compared with 184,253,000 bushels, or 16.5 per cent of the 1921 crop on farms March 1, 1922, and 217,037,000 bushels, or 26.1 per cent of the 1920 crop on farms March 1, 1921; the 10-year average is 19.2 per cent. The amount of oats on farms March 1, 1923, was about 42,151,000 bushels, or 34.7 per cent of the 1922 crop, compared with 41,834,000 bushels, or 38.2 per cent of the 1921 crop on farms March 1, 1922, and 68,759,000 bushels or 45.7 per cent of the 1920 crop on farms March 1, 1921; the 10-year average is 36.3 per cent.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call Loans—Boston—New York  
Renewal rate—5%—4 1/2%  
Overnight—5%—4 1/2%  
Year money—5%—4 1/2%  
Customers' com'l' invs.—5%—4 1/2%  
Bar silver in New York—67c  
Bar silver in London—67c  
Mexican dollars—51 1/2  
Bar gold in London—88 1/2  
Canadian ex. dis. (%)—83 1/2  
Domestic bar silver—99 1/2

**Acceptance Market**  
Spot, Boston delivery—  
Prime eligible banks—  
60-day days—4 1/4%  
90-day days—4 1/4%  
Under 30 days—4 1/4%  
60-day days—4 1/4%  
90-day days—4 1/4%  
Under 30 days—4 1/4%  
Eligible Private Banks—  
60-day days—4 1/4%  
90-day days—4 1/4%  
Under 30 days—4 1/4%

**Leading Central Bank Rates**  
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries show the discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	Chicago	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Birmingham	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
San Antonio	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
San Diego	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
San Jose	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Seattle	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Portland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Portland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Portland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

**Clearing House Figures**  
Exchanges—Boston—New York  
Year ago today—\$1,000,000  
Balances—\$2,000,000  
F. R. bank credit—\$2,558,882, \$4,000,000

**Foreign Exchange Rates**  
Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	4.70 1/2	4.70 1/2	4.8488
Swiss	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Belgian	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
French	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Italian	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Spanish	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Portuguese	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Japanese	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Chinese	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Indian	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Siamese	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Thai	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Indonesian	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Philippine	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Malayan	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Singapore	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Batavia	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Sourabaya	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Manila	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Cebu	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Iloilo	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Baguio	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Francisco	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Jose	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Antonio	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Diego	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Luis	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Marcos	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Mateo	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Pedro	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Pablo	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Rafael	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Vicente	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Ysidro	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Juan	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Pedro de Macoris	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Juan de los Rios	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Juan de los Rios	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
San Juan de los Rios	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2

**BUCKEY COMPANY SHOWS GAIN**  
The Buckeye Company reports for 1922 a surplus after dividends of \$326,301, compared with \$15,905 in the preceding year, and a profit and loss surplus of \$3,585,812, compared with \$3,259,511 on Dec. 31, 1921.

**THE PROSPERING SOUTH**  
NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Heavy orders from the south of manufactured products from other sections are already felt as the aftermath of prices received so far for last year's cotton crop.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**  
LONDON, March 9.—Consols for money sold at 88 1/2, Grand Trunk at 84, De Beers 14 1/2, and Rand Mines 2 1/2. Money was 2 1/2 per cent and discount rates 2-16 per cent.

**The Spirit of the West**  
The western spirit of cordiality and friendliness is truly reflected in this bank's attitude toward visitors and newcomers.

**THE western spirit of cordiality and friendliness is truly reflected in this bank's attitude toward visitors and newcomers.**

**Wellman Bank**  
Resources  
53 Million Dollars  
LOS ANGELES, California

PROFITS BRIGHTEN  
HIDE AND LEATHER  
DIVIDEND OUTLOOKEarnings Equal to \$8.24 on Preferred Stock—125 Per Cent  
Back Disbursements Due

Results in the year ended Dec. 31, last, brighten the prospects for the resumption of dividends on American Hide & Leather preferred, on which accumulations approximate 125 per cent. Improvement is in both earnings and financial position.

During 1922 earnings improved each quarter. In the first half there was a deficit after depreciation of \$35,425, the major portion being taken in the first quarter. In the latter half there was a surplus after depreciation of \$75,577, the larger part being shown in the last quarter. In addition, \$450,000 was received as use and occupancy insurance on the Milwaukee plant destroyed by fire in September, 1921, which made the net result for the year a surplus of \$1,025,152 after depreciation, equivalent to \$8.24 a share on the 125,483 preferred shares outstanding. This compares with a deficit of \$550,000 in the preceding year.

In the last quarter, net after depreciation was at the annual rate of better than \$9 a share on the preferred. In 1922, \$2,000,000 was added to working capital, bringing it up to \$3,969,894. Bank loans were reduced \$550,000 to \$2,400,000, compared with \$3,000,000 at the peak in 1921. The reduction would have been larger had it not been necessary to increase inventories to meet expansion in sales.

The company closed 1922 with net current assets equivalent to \$55 a share on the preferred. It has no funded debt.

The following gives the working capital position at the close of the last three years:

	1922	1921	1920
Current Assets	\$3,969,894	\$2,400,000	\$3,000,000
Current Liabilities	\$2,400,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Net Current Assets	\$1,569,894	\$400,000	\$0

To replace the Milwaukee plant, the company is negotiating for the purchase of the H. S. & M. W. Snyder tannery at Peabody, Mass., which has about the same capacity. Negotiations have been practically completed. Adjustment of the federal taxes for 1917 and 1918 is still in abeyance, but progress is being made.

HIGH ASSET VALUE  
BEHIND ASSOCIATED  
DRY GOODS STORES

NEW YORK, March 9.—The value of capital securities of seven retail dry goods stores wholly owned by Associated Dry Goods Corporation are based on net tangible assets of respective corporations, no good will or other intangible assets included, as follows:

McCreary & Co.	\$6,837,888	\$1,514,254
Robinson & Co.	5,788,000	908,740
Adams & Co.	2,460,321	111,538
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Adams & Co.		



## POLAND AND LITHUANIA DISAGREE ON NEW FRONTIER DEMARCATION

Railway Junction of Orany Is in Latter Country, While Road Itself Runs Through Its Neighbor's Territory

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, Feb. 24.—No sooner has the Memel disturbance been settled than another takes its place. According to the Suwalki agreement of Oct. 7, 1920, Vilna was assigned to Lithuania, and the boundary line between that country and Poland was so fixed as to include the station of Orany, which is one of the junctions between the railway systems of the two nations, and is in Lithuanian territory. Two days after the signing of this agreement, Polish troops under General Zeligowski occupied Vilna by force, and promptly set up a Central Lithuanian Government, in opposition to the Lithuanian Government at Kovno. The Government at Warsaw instantly disavowed the action of General Zeligowski, but they took no steps to induce the general to withdraw. The next step in the dispute was the intervention of the League of Nations. This intervention had two results. Meanwhile the allocation of Orany station proved a source of incessant dispute. The topography of the railways on the frontier was such that the possession of this station by the Lithuanians prevented the working of the lines on either side of it, which ran through territory allotted to Poland by the Supreme Council in 1919. The Council of Ambassadors therefore decided that the railway should be handed over to Poland, with proper safeguards for its use by Lithuanian trains. In the existing state of tension between the two nationalities, this arrangement has not merely proved a failure, but has been a cause of additional friction. The time has now arrived when Lithuania is called upon to obey a decision of the League of Nations Council, by which it is ordered to remove its armaments from the vicinity of the station. So far it has refused to comply. Since the Poles have superior forces in the neighborhood, and are assured of French sympathy, a second "incident" may occur at any minute, in which the Lithuanians can hardly hope to reap "any advantage." No lasting peace can be hoped for in this distracted corner of Europe until some final settlement of the Vilna question is arrived at. Up to the present five lines of demarcation have been successively and solemnly drawn up, each of which has been violated before the ink was dry on the documents which authorized them. These lines are, first, that laid down by the Supreme Council in April, 1919; secondly, one slightly more favorable to the Poles, arrived at by Marshal Foch in July of the same year. Both these lines awarded Vilna to Poland. The third line was that of the Suwalki agreement, which was never adhered to, and which awarded Vilna to Lithuania. The fourth was the "Curzon line," fixed by the Supreme Council as the frontier between Poland and the provinces of Old Russia; and the fifth and last was the line suggested by the League of Nations in January, 1922. This boundary, which was more favorable to the Poles than any which had preceded it, was not accepted by the Lithuanians, who by virtue of a treaty with the Bolsheviks claim not only Suwalki, but also the entire territory of the country up to the western outskirts of Molodechno and Druya. Since the Zeligowski episode a neutral zone has been observed between the two nations in which Vilna is included. But alleged violation of it by one or other of the parties has given rise to constant dispute and sometimes to actual bloodshed. The Poles accused the Lithuanians of claiming districts inhabited mainly by men of their own race, regardless of the fact that these districts often consist of a solitary village entirely isolated in territory inhabited by Poles. The Lithuanians in their turn make similar charges against the Poles. And while the matter is still unsettled, the border is the scene of feuds recalling the Middle Ages. The whole area remains a danger spot, and it is to be hoped that the Allied Commission in Paris will arrive at some decision and will take measures to enforce it.

## ALL SIDES ASSAIL BENGAL REPORT

Retrenchment Committee's Recommendations Not Popular With the Public

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The more the notable report of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee is considered the less it is liked by public opinion. Europeans criticize the suggested reduction in the police and the reduction proposed in the civil judiciary. On the latter question Indians are inclined to join hands with them. Indians also criticize the reductions in the Education, Industries and Agriculture departments. Not the less, despite the criticism, the Retrenchment Committee does appear to have proceeded on certain definite lines. It asked, first, if any expenditure produced any definite results, and if not, recommended that it should cease. They recommend for instance the entire abolition of the subinspector branch of the education service. The committee recommended that where a school exists a grant should be given, but added that there was no point in maintaining an expensive agency to decide whether the grant should be eight annas more or less. Similarly the committee recommended a large reduction in the investigating branches of the police, as they found that particularly in the railway department, the bulk of the time is taken in investigating cases of a petty nature which are never likely to be detected. Every department threatened with the axe is of course up in arms, and regarding the police, it is pointed out that it is unfair to compare, as the committee do, the position of the police in Calcutta with that in Glasgow. It is pointed out that the Glasgow police force costs £300,000, compared with £200,000 in Calcutta. The difference in quality between the two forces probably accounts for the large difference in cost. Still, when all is said and done, it is probable that the greatest service done the State by the Retrenchment Committee is their insistence that local needs should be met out of local taxation.

## HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL

**CALIFORNIA**  
**NEW HOTEL ROSSLYN**  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Reduced Prices  
Dining Room Open to the Public  
SEATING CAPACITY 400—SECOND FLOOR  
Club Breakfast, 6:45 a. m. to 10 a. m.—\$1.75  
Lunches, 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.—\$1.00  
Evening Dinner, 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.—\$2.00  
Sunday Club Dinner, 3 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—\$1.50  
RATES PER DAY—EUROPEAN PLAN:  
100 rooms, single, \$12.00  
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**CHINESE TO IMPROVE GROWTH OF COTTON**  
Japanese Mills Are Transferred to China—American Gins Found Unsuitable  
HARBIN, Feb. 11 (Special Correspondence).—If there could be a cessation of military activities, the abolition of provincial taxation, and better encouragement by the Government, it would only require five years for China to become independent of other countries in the quantity of cotton needed for home consumption. This is the conclusion of a well known cotton mill owner, a Chinese who made a study of cotton culture and cotton mill operation in the United States. Investigation of cotton growing in middle China, however, shows that most of it is short in staple, and to be woven into cloth. This failure to succeed with seed from the cotton farms of the southern states has been due to lack of direction in planting, cultivation and picking. American cotton requires more space in the row than do the spindly Chinese varieties, and when planted in the close crowded, narrow furrows which are the rule in Chinese farming operations, it runs all to stalk. Instruction of Farmers Seed distribution has been carried on by the cotton mill owners, who are organized in a protective association, but they have not followed it up with instruction in cultural methods. Through educational institutions and through branch experiment stations the work of instructing the farmers of China is now carried on under experts. American ginning machinery is not suited to the cotton that is grown in China. The American hand gins ordered from the country that sets the style in the handling of cotton have been tried, found wanting, and have been discarded in every instance that could be traced. There is not in the whole of China, as far as could be ascertained, a power-operated cotton gin. With a crop estimated to have been 1,500,000 bales of 500 pounds each in 1921, there is something of an incentive for American inventors to perfect a gin that will handle the cotton of China. That the drought in one important cotton-growing section has worked damage and high water has had a like effect in another cannot be disputed. High prices have served to attract the cotton to market early, and it may be that the later shipments from the country will demonstrate the correctness of the prediction of a short crop. There will be a very small quantity of cotton imported into China, taken from the 1922 crop of the United States. High Prices Necessary Labor and fertilization cost in the United States make it necessary for the American farmer to get big prices

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for the cotton he grows, was the prediction of one observer, that economic pressure would bring about the production of all of the cotton needed by the increasing installation of spindles of the country, right at home. In the meanwhile, the better quality of cotton, required to make yards of longer staple than is possible with the present short linted type, would be imported from India. Those shrewd merchants and manufacturers, the Japanese, are transferring their cotton mills from Japan to China. Of the 3,000,000 cotton spindles now installed in China, the Japanese own 1,250,000, and in a number of locations they are building new mills. They with the Chinese cotton mill owners, will see to it that there is instruction given the farmers in methods of cultivation. When it is considered that in 1914 there were about 750,000 spindles in the cotton mills of China, the number now in use shows a measure of progress that is significant in a slowly developing country, possibly the most conservative in the world.

**MANITOBA ARRANGING TO COVER DEFICITS**  
WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence).—In order to cover deficits incurred by the late administration in the past two fiscal years, amounting to \$1,911,650, the Provincial Government will negotiate a bond issue for that amount, according to present plans. This course is to be followed so that the dividing line between the old and the new administrations may be clear and unmistakable, giving the Bracken Government, which has been in office only since last summer, a clear slate to work upon. Even this year, despite the proposed imposition of many new taxes, there will be a deficit of over \$1,000,000, according to a prediction made by F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer, in his budget speech.

**CHINESE TRAMWAY BUILDING SHANGHAI**, Feb. 1.—The Shanghai and Paochow Tramway Company in Shanghai will soon begin operation, as it has already asked the Ministry of Communications to grant it registration. Construction work on the tramways is to be begun as soon as the company is granted registration by the Ministry of Communications.

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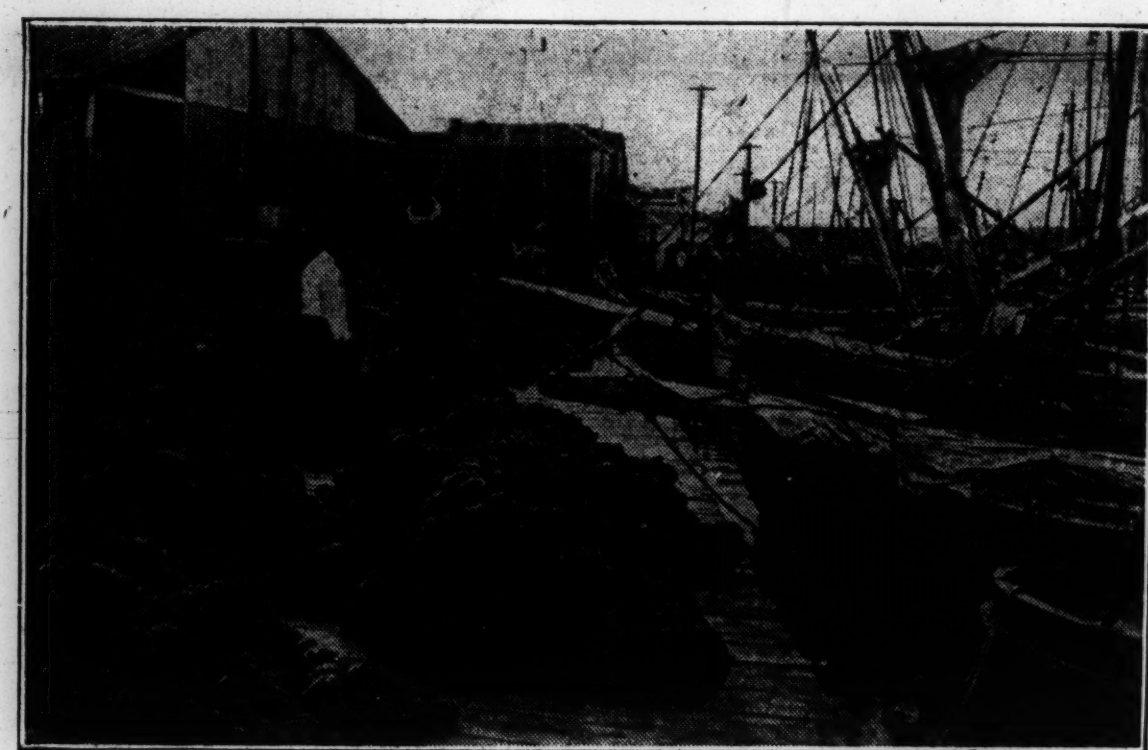
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## Sponge Divers: Their Suits, Their Boats, Their Profits

LEGENDS of rivalry between the Greek sponge divers of Tarpon Springs, Fla., and the "Conch" spongers at Key West, stories of catches in shark-abounding waters, and many an old diver's account of adventures far under the water—these are the tales told by fishermen along the wharf at Tarpon Springs. But none of the stories excels that of Greek Cross Day—their Epiphany

about 32 feet long by 11 feet across the beam on deck, and cost \$2000. On such boats the spongers set out for the region where they expect to make a catch. The sponge bars are sometimes found by a man who stands in a circular hatch forward and uses a water glass, the lower end of which extends under the water and through which the fishermen can see several fathoms. The sponges also may be lo-

the wristbands and from the release valve, which he opens from time to time. When he wishes to come up, he gives the signal by pulling or jerking the line and then walks toward the boat, or else he buoys himself to the surface and is hauled in hand over hand, rotating like a monster of the deep. The length of time that a diver can stay under the water varies with



The Sponge Fleet Tied Up Along the Wharf at Tarpon Springs, Fla.

celebration, Jan. 19—when, among other feats performed for the pleasure of the hundreds who visit the town for this festival, the divers show their prowess by searching a bayou and finding the golden cross which the Greek Orthodox bishop in charge of ceremonies tosses into the water. As taken from the water, sponges differ from those on the market as widely as the diver's plunge into the sea from the business man's bathtub. To most persons, the sponge, as it comes from the water, would be wholly unrecognizable. A solid-looking, slimy feeling, fleshy body, which varies in color from a grayish yellow to a sooty black, the living sponge is a cake-shaped mass. The commercial sponge is only the supporting framework of the living animal.

**The Fleet of Double-Enders**  
The transformation of the sponge takes place on the decks of more than 100 boats such as may be seen tied up at Tarpon Springs. Unique in build and odd in appearance, the sponge fleet presents a picturesque sight such as may be found nowhere else in the United States. Spongers there use the Greek type of boats exclusively. These are double-enders, with high bows and sterns, and considerable sheer, making them dry sea boats in any weather.

The boats are also provided with two pairs of stout crutches, to which sweeps are slung by rope loops or grommets, and on each side amidships is a rail about 18 inches high, with a sailcloth curtain or screen stretching to the gunwales. On the starboard side forward is a heavy ladder, hinged so that it may be swung outboard or stowed inboard as required. This ladder is of sufficient length to extend slightly below the surface of the water, thus enabling the diver, in his heavy, cumbersome armor, to be assisted to and from the water with a minimum of effort. Equipped with a good pump and gasoline engine, the boats used on the Florida coast are

cated by sounding with the lead or by towing a small grapple lashed in such a way as to trip when it fouls. The diver then prepares to descend. His suit consists of a helmet, breastplate, shoes and weights. The suits are of double waterproof cotton cloth with rubber between and completely covering the body with the exception of the hands. A close-fitting rubber cuff encircles the wrists, and a heavy rubber yoke or collar extends across the breast, back and shoulders. The helmet is of tinned copper with three heavy glass windows at the front and sides, and one obliquely above in front, through which the diver looks out into the subterranean world for sponges. At the back of the helmet are two valves, one with a connection for the hose and the other for the discharge of vitiated air. The diver dresses in heavy woolen underclothing and stockings, and thoroughly soaps his hands and wrists to permit pulling on the rubber cuffs and to secure closer contact at the wrists. He then crawls into his suit, being assisted by another sponger, for the suit, weights and life line weigh about 200 pounds. With his burden, the diver is assisted to the side, where he either jumps—or rather falls—overboard, or else climbs down the ladder to the water. The pump supplying air is regulated with the depth of the water as the diver descends.

**Filling His Bag**  
Taking with him a netting bag about 2 feet deep by 18 inches in diameter, with a hinged hoop at the top closing like the frame of an old-fashioned carpet bag, the diver tears the sponges loose from the bottom of the sea and places them in this container. The boat follows him in his progress, which is marked by a stream of bubbles escaping from

his endurance and with the depth at which he works. The greatest diving feat yet recorded is 42 minutes in a depth of 201 feet.

## CANADA IN NEED OF SCOTTISH HELP

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 18 (Special Correspondence).—A scheme for settling several thousand desirable European agricultural laborers in Canada has been inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific railway. These will be transported under the railway's auspices and with the assistance of the governments of the countries interested. Parties will arrive at regular intervals from Great Britain and Ireland, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. The greatest demand in Canada is for Scottish help. Second preference is given to workers from Denmark. The newcomers will be paid from \$200 to \$350 a year. Women who are helped to come to Canada under this plan for the purpose of entering domestic service will be paid from \$15 a month up, in addition, of course, to board and lodging.

## WINNIPEG HYDRO REPORTS PROFIT

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence).—Winnipeg's hydroelectric plant, despite a deficit in 1921 of \$27,000, due to heavy capital expenditures for plant extensions, made a profit of \$14,609 on its operations during 1922. During the year a reduction in the rates for electricity was put into effect, as a result of which the rate for domestic lighting now averages 2½ cents per kilowatt hour. The revenue in 1922 was \$1,669,725, an increase of \$87,575 over 1921. The assets of the system at the end of the year were fixed at \$16,662,067.



## AUSTRALIA'S EMPTY SPACES MADE VALUABLE THROUGH IRRIGATION

Development of Island Continent's Vast Potentialities Depends on Proper Utilization of Water Resources

The following is the first of two articles dealing with Australia's need for development and utilization of its vast potential spaces, which might be made to support an immense population.

That Australia needs population is a truism, but it is not so easy to bring home to English people the vastness of Australia's empty spaces and, what is more important, her potential riches. Possibly some comparative figures may help to illustrate the position. A glance at a map will show that all the countries of Europe, with the exception of Russia, can be placed round the so-called "fertile fringe" of Australia and still leave a vast unoccupied space in the center. Again, Australia is slightly larger in area than the United States, but whereas the population of the United States is 110,000,000 or 31 to the square mile, the population of Australia is only 5,000,000 or 1.6 to the square mile—and 50 per cent of these 5,000,000 live in five large overgrown cities. It is obvious that the handful who can do more than scratch the surface of a vast continent. Nevertheless the total production of Australia in 1912 was nearly \$207,000,000. This year it is estimated that the value of the sheep in Victoria alone amounts to \$47,000,000.

**1,000,000 Square Miles Is Tropical**  
Not all the unsettled portions, of course, are as fertile as the settled portions. Over 1,000,000 square miles is tropical, and much of it therefore not suitable for settlement by European peoples—though even this statement is contested, and it is only fair to add that white settlers are working and prospering in North Queensland, in the Northern Territory, and in northwestern Australia. But even if this area is left out of our calculations there remains enough land to support a population of many millions.

Twenty years ago much of this land was looked on as useless desert. The visitor who passes through on the transcontinental express from Perth to Adelaide will not be favorably impressed. Mile after mile of flat and apparently thirsty, burnt-up prairies, with here and there a tiny hamlet, most of it apparently given over to a few wandering tribes of aborigines, or herds of kangaroo. But appearances are deceptive: a fall of rain will clothe this dry and arid desert with tall grass and a thick carpet of wonderful flowers. This is a phenomenon common in all parts of the continent: the application of water turns desert land into a fruitful garden. In other districts the train runs through mile on mile of forest—great scrub gum trees, interspersed with acacia and smaller trees. Here the prospect is more pleasing and in spring-time the glowing masses of mimosa, or wattle as the Australians call it, are a marvelous sight.

**Buyer of Land Pays for Water**  
But to the casual observer such land is not promising from a farmer's point of view. But here and there one sees a clearing—generally surrounded by dead and dying trees, which have been "ringed," i. e., the bases have been cut round with the ax so that the tree dies—where the pasture is thick and green, or perhaps a promising orchard is springing up. Here again the problem is a simple one: clear the trees and scrub, supply water, and the soil is as fertile as any in the world.

## Genoa, Despite Natural Drawbacks, Called Premier Seaport of Italy

Clearing House for the Commerce of Milan, the Port Has No Italian Rival in the Tyrrhenian Sea

ALASSIO, Genoaese Riviera, Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—An interesting report has been issued on the trade of the harbor of Genoa during 1922. Genoa is the premier port of Italy, despite some natural disadvantages. The hills come down so close to the water's edge, that the railway has to be conducted through tunnels, and any enlargement of the quays is very difficult.

During the rule of D'Annunzio at Fiume, the piratical seizure of a ship laden with Swiss goods and bound for Uruguay, led to reprisals on the part of Swiss merchants, who boycotted Genoa for a time and sent their goods to Marseilles, its great rival. Genoa's Commerce Increases  
Last year, however, showed an increase of tonnage in the harbor amounting to 735,601 tons, as compared with 1921. Italian ships came first with 40 per cent of the traffic, followed by the British, Spanish, and United States, in order named. The growing importance of the Greek trade at Genoa should make Italians reflect on the desirability of being on good terms with Greece. For Turkey is not a maritime power, and the Turkish flag never floats in the port of Genoa, whereas the increase of Greek shipping has been one of the chief features of the Mediterranean since the war began.

Trieste in Austrian days depended upon the "hinterland," which was then also Austrian, whereas now the port belongs to one country and most of the "hinterland" to another. Arrangements have been discussed between Italy and Czechoslovakia for facilitating Bohemian trade with Trieste. But Venice and Trieste are now commercial competitors, for both are Italian.

Genoa, on the other hand, has no Italian rival in the Tyrrhenian Sea, and is the port of Milan, the commercial capital of Italy. It seems unfortunate that the city which claims the honor of Columbus should have lost so much trade with North America.

The Genoaese connection with South

world. Much of the most productive land in Victoria and New South Wales was forest less than 50 years ago.

Water is the problem. The buyer of land in Australia pays not for the land but for the water. In many parts the annual rainfall is low, in some parts a whole year will pass without a drop of rain. Australia is known as the land of droughts, but natural selection has introduced or rather discovered three factors which go far to solve this problem.

First of all, irrigation has made vast areas of what was formerly desert, or at best scanty and uncertain pasture, available for the fruit grower and the dairy farmer. The Murray River is capable of supplying 3,000,000 acres. In the northwest the Fortescue River is capable of providing 40,000,000 gallons of water every day. These are still projects. Turning to actual facts, irrigation has placed a population of nearly 10,000 in the Mildura district of Victoria where 30 years ago 500 sheep picked up a scanty living. Renmark in South Australia is another example of successful irrigation.

The second factor is the existence beneath the surface of vast stores of water, often in the shape of subterranean rivers. Access to this supply is obtained by artesian wells at depths varying up to 5000 feet: the biggest single bore yields 4,500,000 gallons per day. Lastly the introduction of "dry farming" methods from America and the cultivating of drought-resistant wheats have enormously increased the wheat growing areas.

All these developments make for closer settlement and increased population; while the spread of co-operation ideas, which enables the small cultivator to combine with the great landowner, is a factor tending in the same direction. Gone are the days of vast sheep runs with six acres to a sheep. Day by day the cultivator is pushing the pastoralist further and further from the centers of civilization. Even with her present small population Australia has considerable industries. Coal and iron are known to exist in large quantities. As with agriculture so with mining: Australia's resources are still practically untouched. In the same way lack of home markets makes large scale secondary industries impossible. But enough has been said to show that Australia both needs and can support a population many times as great as the present.

## VANCOUVER IS THIRD IN PACIFIC PORTS

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 1 (Special Correspondence)—Figures recently tabulated by the Merchants' Exchange of this city indicate that in foreign trade Vancouver has now moved up to third place among the ports on the Pacific coast. San Francisco with over 2,000,000,000 long tons and Portland with over 1,750,000,000 tons alone lead the Canadian port, Portland, for last year being something less than 200,000 tons. The total direct value to Vancouver of the shipping business last year was approximately \$15,000,000. United States ports are still well ahead of Vancouver in shipping facilities, but the expenditure of several millions by the Federal Government during the coming summer will do much to equalize conditions.

America, however, is evidenced by the prominence given to South American news in the local press. Now that D'Annunzio's friends no longer seize ships with Swiss cargoes and Mr. Mussolini has tacitly recanted his views about the annexation of the Canton Ticino, Genoaese trade with Switzerland has shown an improvement, especially noticeable in the later months of the year.

**Revenue From Tourists**  
Genoa is not a tourist resort, for its climate is bleak in winter, but the two Genoaese rivieras have especially this year, become a considerable source of revenue to the enterprising inhabitants. Allassio, whence this correspondent writes, a small town 57 miles west of Genoa, is practically a British colony. Originally "discovered" by Dean Alford, the learned commentator on the New Testament, it at present has about 1000 English residents, and possesses the best English library in Italy. As prices rule very much lower than on the French Riviera, where the exchange is less favorable, Allassio is very popular in these days.

On the eastern side of Genoa, the so-called "Riviera di Levante," there are lovely winter resorts, Nervi, Santa Margherita Ligure and Rapallo, and sunny Levanto. Rivieras are easily reached by the Millese, the Genoaese, while even Rome is now only a night's journey from Allassio by the direct service. The revenue derived from the tourist traffic on this coast is a valuable asset to the Italian Treasury, as well as to the local authorities, and the British specialists in the bees which make honey for their Italian hosts at these places. Allassio without them would be a dead city in winter. One Englishman, Sir Thomas Hanbury, gave a hall to Allassio, an aquarium to Genoa and did much for Ventimiglia. Another, Clarence Bicknell, founded the library at Bordighera, where the novelist, George MacDonald, made his home. The famous Greek scholar, Lewis Campbell, made his home at Allassio, while Lady Carnarvon has long had a villa at Porto Fino.

The Genoaese connection with South

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**JUGOSLAV PARTIES ACTIVELY CONTEST ELECTION RESULTS**  
BELGRADE, Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The campaign for the elections to be held on March 18 is in full swing. It is difficult to make any thing like a certain forecast, but inquiry shows that the forthcoming elections will not clear the parliamentary situation. Even earlier there were splits in nearly all the parties, but these could be perceived only by a sharp eye; now, however, they have widened into actual rifts. Both the big parties, the Radicals and the Democrats, are in this position.  
The Radical Party is divided into two groups. The first, the adherents of the Premier, Mr. Pashitch, holds the view that the Constitution voted in June, 1921, must remain intact; and the second, the followers of Mr. Protitch, demands its revision. A similar rift exists in the Democratic Party,

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necessary before the business interests of Vancouver would agree to finance the scheme. Indications are that before the next shipping season opens 90 per cent of the growers will sign up. If the crop is an average one and prices are stabilized the value of farm products to be handled by the new organization will be upwards of \$15,000,000.

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## UNITED STATES NEEDS ONE GAME

Has Won Two Straight Matches From the British Pony Polo Team

INTERNATIONAL POLO STANDING	
United States	Won Lost P.C.
Great Britain	2 0 1,000
	0 2 2,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9.—That the United States pony polo team led by Capt. R. A. Graniss will defend the J. R. Townsend Trophy in straight games, when it meets the British team in this city tomorrow in the third match of the series, is the opinion of those who saw the home team win the second game of the series at the Squadron A Armory last night by a score of 11 to 2. It was a more overwhelming victory than that scored in the first game when the British were defeated 4½ goals to 1.

The team of the United States was largely responsible for yesterday's result. Not only were most of the scores made as the result of combination play, in which one member of the team brought the ball into position, while another sent it on its way, but this was even more evident on defense. Capt. Kenneth McMillen of the British team, who had been regarded as dangerous on account of his exhibitions in the practice matches, was never permitted to get into a single scrimmage with any possibility of scoring, as both the American captain, R. A. Graniss, and A. W. Kinny made it their special business to ride him off whenever matters looked favorable for an English score. As a result, both the visitors' goals were made from long drives, while the Americans scored chiefly from close to the goal.

Right at the opening of the game, Kinny secured possession of the ball and after carrying it down, shot it in, 55 seconds after the opening of play. Then the visitors staged their first rush, with Captain McMillen carrying the ball; but before he could get it into goal, the Americans warded him off, and thereafter he had no more chances. The rest of the period was around the English goal and Kinny and H. B. Blackwell made two more apiece, before the bell rang.

Open play distinguished the second chukker, with a lot of fast riding. Kinny scored on a long shot from the side, and another drive by the same player was stopped by F. W. Eggar, who carried the ball down the side, but missed his goal shot, when the ball went one side. Graniss in turn carried the ball back, and was more successful, his high shot landing straight in the net, just under the top. Eggar scored in his next rush, the first scrimmage in front of the goal, and Blackwell replied with a similar score as the period ended. Graniss was penalized half a goal for crossing, which left the score at the half at 7½-1.

The second half was a triumph for Kinny, who made four more goals in the two chukkers. Capt. W. F. Holman, for the British team, made his first score of the series, on a carefully timed drive from an angle that got by Graniss and Kinny, who were keeping McMillen out of the play. Turning his pony while in the middle of the scrimmage, cost Blackwell a penalty of another half goal, which made the final score 11 to 2, in spite of the 12 goals scored.

**UNITED STATES** England  
No. 1—A. W. Kinny, Capt. K. McMillen  
No. 2—H. B. Blackwell, Capt. W. F. Holman  
Back—R. A. Graniss, J. R. Townsend  
Score—United States 11, Great Britain 2. Goals—Kinny 7, Blackwell 4, Graniss 1, Holman 1. Referee—J. R. Townsend. Time—Four 7½-m. chukkers.

The two preliminary matches were triumphs for teams of Squadron A, both designated "Y." In the Class B contest, they defeated the Riding Club trio, who had played on Tuesday, by the narrow margin of half a goal, the score being 5½ to 5. In the Class C match they had an easy time to win from the 101st Cavalry of Brooklyn, 9 to 5.

### British Golf Notes

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence).—The Royal and Ancient Golf Club announce that the international match between Great Britain and the United States for the "Walker Cup" will be played over the old course at St. Andrews on March 15.

Although freely acknowledged as a fluke, to "hole in one" is always a joy. The seventh at Beaconsfield in Buckinghamshire has been done in one five times in the last year, and recently twice within an hour, one of the successful exponents being responsible for three out of five.

Quite a good form of match which is suitable when some players want to make the most of a summer evening, is as follows: Five players a side, each take either the driver, brassie or spoon, iron, mashie, or putter, as may be arranged. The niblick can be carried spare. The captain of the side decides what club is to be used. It is not hard work and very good fun.

J. H. Taylor and Alex. Herd have arranged to make a short golfing tour in Italy this autumn.

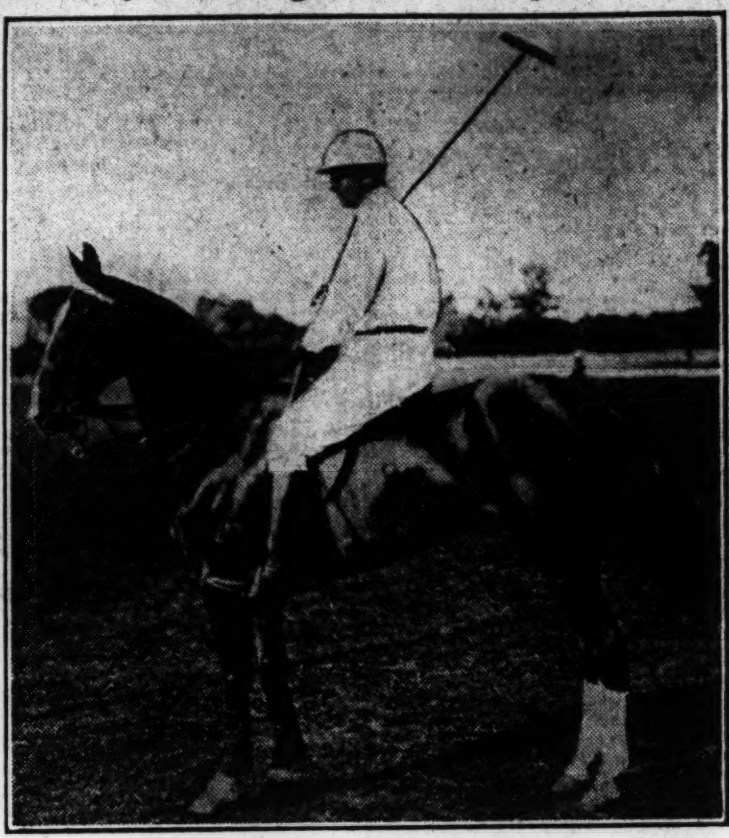
In the Middlesex Alliance 36-hole amateur and professional best-ball tournament at Ashford, March 10, Popitt and Wyatt, representing Bush Hill, won by 10 and 8 on bogey. After the first 18 holes they seemed out of the running, being only 2 up, so that their startling score at the finish was a surprise.

## ARGENTINA PLANS TO PLAY FOR DAVIS CUP

BUENOS AIRES, March 9 (By The Associated Press).—The Argentine Lawn Tennis Association announces that Argentina will be one of the contestants for the Davis Cup this year. Notification to this effect will reach New York next week.

Argentina will probably be represented by Ronald Boyd and Carlos Caminos, who are brilliant young players, and Alfredo Villegas, who learned the game in the United States and represented Argentina on the team which won the South American Olympic games championship. The players are expected to leave for Europe about the middle of May.

## Leader of Winning Indoor Pony-Polo Team



R. A. Graniss, Captain of the United States Trio

## B. F. H. A. Re-elects Mrs. Loring President

Extensive Plans Being Made for Field Hockey Around Boston

The Boston Field Hockey Association is now entering upon the second year of its existence, and is making extensive plans for an even more elaborate season than the one just closed. At the annual meeting of the association, this week, Mrs. C. G. Loring of Boston was re-elected president; Miss Gertrude Robinson of Malden was made secretary again, and Miss Leslie Sawtelle of Boston was chosen treasurer for another year. These officers and captains of the clubs in the organization will make up the executive committee.

The association will not play a spring schedule, this year, as it did a year ago, but will go in strong for a long fall season, starting the middle of October and lasting through December. Miss Robinson has been made chairman of a committee to arrange to have two English women hockey players in Boston next fall to coach the school, college and club hockey teams in this section. These women do not receive pay for their services. Miss Dial of the Boston School of Physical Education has been named chairman of a committee which will endeavor to get the city of Boston to provide fields for the association teams to play and practice on. Last fall college and club grounds had to be largely used. The association has voted to notify all schools and colleges that if any of their students desire to continue playing field hockey after finishing with their courses that they will be given places on teams of the Boston F. H. A. upon application to an officer of the organization.

The association intends to send another all-Boston eleven, as it did last fall, to Philadelphia, Pa., in November, to play for national championship. The all-Boston team finished second in the tournament last season. At the Philadelphia affair, the first all-American team will be picked to be sent to England, in January, 1924, to play the English teams for the world's championship honors in field hockey.

The executive board of the Boston Field Hockey Association will hold a meeting in March to arrange the schedule for the fall season. There will probably be two divisions the coming season, as there was last year, and probably with one exception the clubs making up the association will remain the same. In Division A are the Arlington, Lexington, Westchester and Yekoon (Watertown) clubs, and in Division B will be the Free Booters, Graduates, Motleys and Simmons Alumnae, like last year, and the Junior League team, which will be a new club, and which will take in what was formerly the Debutantes, composed largely of the debutantes in and about Boston.

## SYRACUSE TO HOLD COLLEGE TOURNEY

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 9.—Syracuse University will be host to the first annual golf tournament for the Intercollegiate Association of Colleges and Universities championship here, May 4 and 5. Coach N. F. Brown, of the Syracuse team announced last night. Invitations were sent out to Cornell, Columbia, Colgate, United States Military Academy, College of the City of New York, New York University, Buffalo, Rochester, Hobart, Hamilton, Union, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Niagara, Alfred and St. Lawrence.

Any male student attending a university or college in New York State is eligible to compete in the tourney. Coach Brown said. Two prizes will be awarded by Syracuse, one to the winning team, the other to the individual with high medal score for the 36 holes of tourney play.

## MICHIGAN NOT TO APPLY

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 9.—The University of Michigan will not seek reinstatement in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, but will confine its athletic endeavors to the Michigan Athletic Association. Athletic Director F. H. Yost has decided that Western Conference competition, along with the national collegiate meet, will keep the Wolverines team well occupied. Numerous requests had come from the student body for Michigan representation in the eastern intercollegiate meet. Michigan lost its membership in the eastern organization last year, through failure to enter a team in three consecutive years.

## MRS. HURD WINS BELLEAIR TITLE

Defeats Mrs. C. F. Fox, 1 Up, in Golf Championship

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 9.—Mrs. J. V. Hurd, American champion in 1909 and 1910 and British woman's champion in 1909 and 1911, added the Belleair championship to her golfing laurels yesterday, when she defeated Mrs. C. F. Fox of Huntingdon Valley, 1 up. Mrs. Hurd put out Miss Glenna Collett, United States women's champion, the preceding day, and played true to that form. Mrs. Fox displayed excellent golf.

Mrs. Fox took 87 strokes for the round, the same as Mrs. Hurd, but a mistake on the home green cost her the championship. Mrs. Fox had difficulty with her short putting game, and it was missing a two-foot putt that permitted Mrs. Hurd to win on the eighteenth hole.

Mrs. Fox held her own on the first nine, turning 1 up. She began to weaken on the eleventh green, losing that and the next two. She had opportunities to regain holes, but missed putts of two feet and 18 inches.

In the second eight Miss Clara Krauter of Youngstown, O., defeated Mrs. Albert McDonald of the Engineers' Club, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Peter Boyd of Philadelphia defeated Miss M. L. Plunkett of North Adams, Mass., at the nineteenth hole in the third eight.

Mrs. E. O. Challenger of Westchester-Biltmore, defeated Mrs. R. A. Stranahan of Toledo, 4 and 3, in the fourth eight.

## Grey Hounds Hold Lead Over Granites

Win, 3 to 2, in First Game—Second Contest Tomorrow Night

TORONTO, March 9 (Special).—The Sault Ste. Marie Grey Hounds, champions of the Northern Ontario Hockey Association, enter the final contest of the two-game elimination series for the Allan Cup with a one-point advantage in goals over the Toronto Granites, champions of the Ontario Hockey Association, here, tomorrow night, as last night the Grey Hounds defeated the Granites by the score of 3 goals to 2. The score is hardly a correct indication of the play, as while the winners had a decided advantage in the first period, they were completely outplayed in the second and most of the third periods.

Judging from the manner in which they started the losers underestimated their opponents and at the end of the first 20 minutes they were leading by 2 to 0. Phillips scored the first goal by following in his own shot and netting the rebound when the local defense was slow in clearing. Woodruff evaded the defense just before the period ended, when he drove the rubber into the net as he crossed from the right boards. The winners' last goal was scored early in the second period, when Lessard batted in a rebound after Brown had rushed.

Facing a three-goal deficit the locals attacked strongly and kept the visitors in their end of the rink for practically all of the remainder of the period, the play not going to the Granites' half of the rink more than a dozen times. The lead was reduced to one goal when Watson and Smith scored 20 seconds apart and while the Granites bombarded Walsh continually he stopped everything, being on his knees for minutes at a time.

It was Walsh's great work in goal, loose work by the local defense in the opening period and failure to take advantage of openings by local forwards in the second and third periods that determined the result of the game as on the 60 minutes' play the Granites were valued for at least a two-goal lead for the final game. Walsh, Brown, Bonnelly, Woodruff and Phillips were the best for the winners while Smith, McCaffrey, Ramsey and Fox were the local stars. The summary:

SAULT STE. MARIE GRAY HOUNDS: Lessard, Cook, Iw. J. Jeffrey, McCaffrey, Phillips, C. G. Smith, Ramsey, Woodruff, Bailey, Iw. J. Watson, Donnelly, Iw. J. Brown, Iw. J. Brown, Iw. J. Brown.

Score—Sault Ste. Marie Grey Hounds 3, Granites 2. Goals—Phillips, Woodruff, Lessard, for Grey Hounds; Watson, Smith for Granites. Referee—M. J. Rodden. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## HARVARD'S 1923-24 OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Hockey Followers Pleased Over Prospects—Crosby Captain

With the successful ending of the 1922-23 season and the election of W. E. Crosby Jr. '24 of Newton, yesterday, as captain for 1923-24, followers of Harvard University hockey are already turning their attention toward next season and they are much pleased over the prospects for another championship season. While everyone recognizes that the team is going to greatly miss Capt. George Owen Jr., Joseph Larocque, J. G. Flint and G. C. Guild, the four letter men of this year's championship squad who are due to graduate in June, there appears to be a wealth of material coming back next fall with some good men coming up from this year's freshman team.

Captain Crosby has played left defense on varsity for the last two years, but it is expected that he will be moved up to center next winter, a position which he occupied at Newton High School and on his freshman team at Harvard. He is a very fast skater, handles his stick finely and should make a powerful forward. He led the Harvard scorers this winter with eight goals to his credit. C. G. Walker '24, will again be available for left wing and he is a very fast skater and hard worker. For the other wing position E. M. Bonis '25 and F. S. Hill '25, both of whom won the letters this fall, will again be available.

For the defensive positions, should Captain Crosby go to the forward line, J. W. Hammond '25, who substituted for Captain Owen, will be available for right defense, with Chandler Bigelow, one of the best goal tenders Harvard has turned out, again at that important position. For the other defense position L. R. Nichol '24, of this year's second varsity, and L. O. Pratt '26 and E. W. Martin '26, both of this year's freshman team, will be serious candidates.

W. H. Clark Jr. '15, who has coached the Crimson during the last four years, is doubtful about acting as head coach again next winter. Who will succeed him, if he does not return, has not yet been decided; but it is expected that Alfred Winsor '26, Coach Claffin, and has acted as advisory coach with Claffin, will probably be more or less active in coaching next year with George Owen Jr. as possibly aiding in the work. E. L. Bigelow, Harvard captain in 1921, is also expected to be active as likely successor to Claffin.

In one of the hardest-fought basketball games seen in Cambridge in many days, the Dartmouth College five made it two straight from Harvard by winning an overtime game in the Hemenway Gymnasium last night, 28 to 25. At the end of the first half Dartmouth was leading 16 to 9. In the second half Harvard showed considerable improvement and at the end of the regulation period the score was tied at 24-24. In the five-minute overtime period Dartmouth scored four points to one for Harvard.

'23, Harvard guard, was high scorer, with one floor goal and 11 from the foul line for a total of 13 points.

## PINEHURST GOLF IN SEMIFINAL ROUND

PINEHURST, N. C., March 9.—Semi-final matches are being played here today in the annual spring golf championship tournament, which will close at the end of the week with a major sport in the Intercollegiate Conference are being widely discussed. Maj. L. T. Byrne, head of the Northwestern University R. O. T. C. unit, believes that a college letter should be awarded on the score of the tournament. He thinks it will be several years, however, before anything like that is done. Some of the athletic directors, he said, are of the opinion that it should not be so recognized, because it is not a strenuous physical activity and it does not come under the head of athletics, though it is a desirable sport.

Col. M. C. Mumma, in charge of the R. O. T. C. unit at Iowa State College, and a director in the National Rifle Association, proposed the idea for the "Big Ten," and has petitioned the athletic boards of Conference colleges. Students at the various institutions are said to be enthusiastic regarding the new development.

The most skilled rifle shooter in the "Big Ten," said that it should not be so recognized, because it is not a strenuous physical activity and it does not come under the head of athletics, though it is a desirable sport.

## MELDRUM LEADS CANADIAN L. T. A.

TORONTO, Ont., March 5 (Special Correspondence). The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association: A. G. Boys, K. C. M. P. of Barrie, Ont.; G. H. Meldrum of Toronto, president; J. G. Brown of Victoria, J. F. McKinley of Ottawa, vice-presidents; provincial councilors, Nova Scotia, L. A. Gault, and New Brunswick, Cyrus Inches of St. John; Quebec, J. M. Miller of Montreal; Ontario, J. M. Bate of Ottawa; Manitoba, W. D. Love of Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, C. A. Goodman of Regina; Alberta, F. C. Casselman of Edmonton; British Columbia, A. S. Milne of Vancouver; W. D. Dible, C. H. Starr and C. D. Henderson of Toronto; J. de N. Kennedy of Victoria, R. N. Watt of Montreal, C. Holmes of Winnipeg, C. C. Morin of Hamilton, councilors at large; E. H. Senior of Toronto, secretary; C. H. Fleming of Toronto, corresponding secretary.

It was decided that the Canadian Davis Cup team, which has been entered in the American group in the challenge round, will be selected after the Canadian championships, which will be held on the courts of the Toronto club during the week of July 5. The Toronto club's offer of the net profits from the championship to the association for the expenses of the Davis Cup team was accepted.

## COLORADO A. C. VS. CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill., March 9.—Colorado Agricultural College replaces Carnegie Institute of Technology Oct. 6 in the University of Chicago football schedule. It is announced here by Prof. A. A. Stager, athletic director. Carnegie was released at its own request. The game is to be played at Stagg Field here.

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 9.—C. J. Merner, Columbia University track mentor, has begun intensive outdoor training for the season of dual competition which is soon to begin. The success of the Blue and White runners in the indoor meets of the past two months augurs well for the Lion. In the past Columbia has been particularly weak in the field events, while its runners have succeeded in winning most of their events; but at present it has as formidable an array of runners as ever, and gives additional promise of bettering its record in the field. It is recognized, however, that notwithstanding the improvement in the field, it is relatively weaker than most of the colleges with which it will be called upon to compete against, and must rely almost entirely upon winning by a substantial margin in the runs.

## COLUMBIA STARTS OUTDOOR TRAINING FOR TRACK SEASON

Success of the Runners in the Indoor Meets Augurs Well for the Blue and White

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 9.—C. J. Merner, Columbia University track mentor, has begun intensive outdoor training for the season of dual competition which is soon to begin. The success of the Blue and White runners in the indoor meets of the past two months augurs well for the Lion. In the past Columbia has been particularly weak in the field events, while its runners have succeeded in winning most of their events; but at present it has as formidable an array of runners as ever, and gives additional promise of bettering its record in the field. It is recognized, however, that notwithstanding the improvement in the field, it is relatively weaker than most of the colleges with which it will be called upon to compete against, and must rely almost entirely upon winning by a substantial margin in the runs.

The team is plentifully supplied with good dash men. Capt. V. I. Graeb '23; W. F. Koppisch '24, and Earl Starkey '25 have all earned a reputation for themselves at this distance and will insure a Blue and White success in this event in most of the cross-country relays. Koppisch, who was formerly captain of the Manual Training High School team of Brooklyn. Last year he captured the century and the furlong in every dual meet, and in 1921 he placed third in the 100-yard dash at the University of Pennsylvania relays. Koppisch, while not quite so good as Graeb in the sprints, is one of the fastest men in the east at middle distance. A few weeks ago he won the Metropolitan 440-yard and 500-yard titles for the second time in succession, in addition to which he retained the "suburban quartet" trophy, and captured the Buermeyer "500." From his recent running it appears that he may yet defeat Graeb at the shorter distances. Starkey is the star sprinter of last year's freshman team, and is regarded as a consistent point winner, though not in a class with Graeb and Koppisch.

C. M. Brinckerhoff '24E will run with Koppisch in the 440-yard event. J. J. Donaldson '25, basketball center, is also expected to do good work at this distance. H. T. Sampson '25, former captain of the De Witt Clinton High School team, of Manhattan, and one-time holder of the three-quarter mile Public School Athletic League title, is expected to do good work in the quarter and the half.

Merner will depend mainly upon E. F. Marzoff '23, C. E. Kabeitz '23, and C. F. Burke '24, in the 880-yards. The two first named are veterans of two years' standing, while Burke is a brother of Capt. J. W. Burke '23 of Harvard. None of these men have met with particular success, however, and this will be Columbia's weakest race.

In the mile the Blue and White presents a formidable star in Walter Higgins '24L, outdoor two-mile intercollegiate and cross-country champion. Higgins sprang a surprise Wednesday night by defeating the well-known J. J. Connelly '23 of Georgetown University, in the mile event at the Western Union games, held at the Twenty-Second Regiment Armory. Higgins will be backed up by W. F. Schmid '25 and F. K. Brennan '23, veteran runners at cross-country. Brennan made an excellent record as runner when competing as a member of the New York Athletic Club team. Schmid performed tolerably on the freshman team of last year, but has shown such consistent improvement that Coach Merner hopes to make a real star out of him.

R. F. Moore '24, cross-country captain, will be depended upon to win in the two-mile run. Moore finished third in this event at the Harvard intercollegiate last May, and chalked up a similar position in the recent indoor championships, held by the Intercollegiate Association of American Athletes of America, in New York. He is present title holder of the junior metropolitan two-mile run, and established a new record two weeks ago in taking the event. W. F. Skeats '23, J. J. Theobald '24 and D. V. Baker '24, all of the cross-country team, complete a quartet which should give a good account of itself against any college team at this distance.

The hurdles is another event in which the Blue and White is particularly weak. Two veterans of last year, however, V. H. Grant '24 and Arthur Doolittle '24E, can be depended upon to show up fairly well in this event, while B. J. Hearn '25, last year's freshman star, shows at least some promise.

R. M. Burt '23 and J. S. Blundell '23, rivals for the quarterback position on the football team, will resume their rivalry at pole vaulting. This makes the third year of practice for both men, and Burt particularly promises to better his record of last year. In the broad jump Columbia is especially fortunate in having L. M. Ray '24. Ray won the southern intercollegiate title two years ago with a jump of 23ft. Sidney Deck '25, is a versatile performer who, in addition to participating in the broad jump, will take part in high jumping and dash running.

F. F. Fargo '23, who recently won the 1922-23 junior championship, will take care of the 12-pound shotput, while E. A. Meyers '23 and W. T. Gibb '24, both of the football squad, will take care of the discus. The javelin assignment will be handled by Burt, Blundell and R. N. Lovell '23.

WASHINGTON TO AWARD LETTERS

Placing Sport on Major Plane Is Being Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill., March 9.—Arguments in favor of making rifle shooting a major sport in the Intercollegiate Conference are being widely discussed. Maj. L. T. Byrne, head of the Northwestern University R. O. T. C. unit, believes that a college letter should be awarded on the score of the tournament. He thinks it will be several years, however, before anything like that is done. Some of the athletic directors, he said, are of the opinion that it should not be so recognized, because it is not a strenuous physical activity and it does not come under the head of athletics, though it is a desirable sport.

Col. M. C. Mumma, in charge of the R. O. T. C. unit at Iowa State College, and a director in the National Rifle Association, proposed the idea for the "Big Ten," and has petitioned the athletic boards of Conference colleges. Students at the various institutions are said to be enthusiastic regarding the new development.

## NEW HAVEN SEXTET FACES COLLEGIANS

The final contest of the season for the strong Boston College sextet will be played tonight at the Boston Arena, when it meets the New Haven Hockey Club in an exhibition hockey game. The college team has successfully come under an exceptionally fine season, losing only one game out of 15 played, defeating many strong club and college teams. That the collegians defeated the Boston Athletic Association and the New Haven sextet lost twice to the Unicorn must be taken into consideration for comparison of the strength of the teams. The New Haven team has the more experienced players and is really the stronger, ranking the men individually, of the two; but, as the visitors have no substitutes to relieve, it is expected that the collegians will be able to extend New Haven by traveling at a fast pace continually.

## MORE BRAVES LEAVE TONIGHT

The second party of the Boston National League Baseball Club is scheduled to leave the city for St. Petersburg, Fla., tonight in charge of Business Manager E. L. Riley. Capt. Horace Ford, shortstop, and A. J. Conlon, last year's Harvard varsity captain, and shortstop who has signed with the Braves, are the two players who will be in the party when it leaves the South Station. John McNis, former Cleveland, Boston and Philadelphia American League first baseman, signed a two-year contract with the Braves yesterday and will probably leave for the training camp Sunday.

## FINE SEASON IN SENIOR DIVISION

Unexpectedly Close Competition Draws Many Followers to Ontario Hockey Games

TORONTO, March 3 (Special Correspondence).—The season in the Senior Ontario Hockey Association, which was concluded Friday night when the Toronto Granites, last season's Canadian champions, were returned the winners once again by defeating the Hamilton team in two-game series for the championship by 6 goals to 4, was the best from every standpoint that has been held by the association since the war.

The Granites who entered a senior team in 1919-20, after many years' absence, won their third championship, this year. In 1920 they were defeated by the University of Toronto in the playoff between the two group winners. That year the University team won the Canadian championship and the Allan Cup, and last season the Granites duplicated Toronto's performance.

The team has stayed together well during the last four seasons and of this year's championship team, four played against Hamilton four years ago, Hugh Fox, Harry Watson, Donald Jeffrey and Alex. Romeril, while Dr. W. J. Lafamme, who played in 1919-20, acted as coach this year. The following year Duncan Munro, John Argy and Albert MacCaffrey joined the club and remained with them and this season Jack Cameron, Murray Rutherford, Edward Rodden and Beattie Ramsay are the first-year players. Cameron, the goalie, formerly played with St. Andrews College in the junior series and made good with the Granites from the start. Rutherford and Rodden were with Aurora Lee last season while Ramsay was with University of Toronto and was captain of the team which won the Canadian championship in 1920-21. He also coached the University team this season, joining the Granites after the Students were eliminated.

At the start of this season the Granites were expected to win in easy style with the rest of the team, but the University of Toronto, providing the opposition. There were seven clubs in the series, five in Toronto and one each from Kitchener and Hamilton, but the outside clubs were not expected to have much strength.

Aura Lee, the previous year's runner-up, won the playoff, and was able to disension in the club which caused all the senior players to go to other clubs and they were not given consideration. They had to build up a team of players, none of whom had played senior hockey before and five new and young players joined the team in getting under way, and while they had no chance for the championship they were the team that put an end to the chances of University and Argonauts. Parkdale was the victim of a misunderstanding just as the season was about to open and instead of having a strong team were very weak and failed to win a game.

The Granites came up to expectations as far as being championship contenders all the way and after four weeks the race had narrowed down to Granites, Hamilton, Kitchener and Argonauts. The latter team had gathered an all-star aggregation after several unsuccessful seasons.

## PENN STATE TO PLAY 24 BASEBALL GAMES

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., March 9.—Twenty-four games have been arranged for the Pennsylvania State College baseball team this spring, including a southern trip as far as Atlanta, Ga., and a northern trip to meet the United States Military Academy, Amherst College and Holy Cross. Amherst will be played at Amherst May 10, and Holy Cross at Worcester, May 12. The complete schedule follows:

March 23—Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta; 28—Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta; April 2—University of Virginia at Charlottesville; 3—William and Mary College at Norfolk; 7—Susquehanna University at Pottsville; 14—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 20—Bucknell University at Lewisburg; 28—Gettysburg College at Gettysburg; May 5—Syracuse University at home; 9—United States Military Academy at West Point; 10—Amherst College at Amherst; 12—Holy Cross College at Worcester; 15—University of Pittsburgh at home; 18—Bethany College at home; 25—University of Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh; June 2—Waynesburg College at home; 8—University of Washington at home; 9—University of Pittsburgh at home.

## BENTON ELIGIBLE TO PLAY

CHICAGO, Ill., March 9 (By The Associated Press).—The controversy over Pletcher J. C. Benton was settled last night by a decision by K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner, declaring Benton eligible to play in organized baseball, approving his transfer to the Cincinnati National League team by the St. Paul club of the American Association and severely criticizing those who brought charges against Benton nearly two years after the alleged irregularities occurred.

The swimming team will be host to the invading team from Kansas State Agricultural College Saturday night, March 10. It will be Washington's first swimming competition in the Missouri Valley Conference.

The Red and Green lost its first intercollegiate swimming match here two weeks ago to the strong University of Illinois team by a considerable score. Washington gained valuable experience from its abler opponents and, as a result, will be in much better condition to give K. S. A. C. a struggle for victory.

Washington's new swimming coach, V. J. Johnson, formerly a swimming champion in the intercollegiate conference, has taken charge of the team since the Illinois match. The team has shown marked improvement since his arrival.

## PIERCY AND PICINICH REPORT

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 9.—Pitcher William Piercy and Catcher V. J. Picinich have joined the Boston American League Baseball Club squad here.

Special from Monitor Bureau







## GRASS THAT TSETSE FLY SHUNS RECENTLY FOUND IN WEST AFRICA

Huge Tracts of Land May Be Reclaimed From Jungle by  
Cultivation of New Fodder—Cattle Are Fond of It

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The experts at the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew have recently been carrying out experiments into the possibilities of Ewatakal grass, which was found in considerable quantities by M. T. Dawe during the course of an agricultural survey in the Portuguese colony of Angola. This grass is much sought after by both horses and cattle, and it is claimed that the peculiar smell emanating from the minute drops of oil exuded by the hairs on the leaves has the effect of driving away the tsetse fly and other insects which have hitherto prevented stock-raising in tropical Africa from becoming a paying proposition.

### A Valuable Fodder

Ewatakal grass is known to botanists as *Melinis minutiflora*. It is identical with goudra, which has for many years been used in South America to fatten stock. Mr. Dawe states that he found it growing in Angola not only on the plains, but more especially on the higher land from 2500 to 3000 feet above sea level.

Among its many virtues may be mentioned its resistance to drought and its tenacity of growth. When once its thick mat-like stems have established themselves, which they do very quickly, no other vegetation is able to regain a footing—a characteristic which Mr. Dawe considers would make it extremely useful in areas which had just been reclaimed from the jungle.

The grass was first discovered over 100 years ago in Brazil, where it grows in profusion. In Africa it was found growing in 1884 at Kilimanjaro, the great mountain "massif" of what was formerly German East Africa. Nine years later one observer noticed it at Ruwenzori at a height of 8000 to 9000 feet above sea level, and another in the Cameroons. It was not, however, until Mr. Dawe found it in Angola in 1921 that its repellent qualities in respect of the tsetse were brought to the fore.

### Tsetse Fly Overcome

Seeds sown in the open at Kew at midsummer quickly attained a height of nearly two feet, and gave out a strong odor, which was especially noticeable when the weather was warm. The Kew experts believe that the grass has a great future as a fodder. It is the only remedy proposed to check the increasing ravages of the tsetse fly has been to destroy all the wild animals in areas frequented by this insect.

If, as seems probable, Ewatakal grass can be used to drive the tsetse, and possibly the anopheles mosquito

with it, back into the jungle where it belongs, (for it is an ordinary insect and not a parasite) a great fear will have been lifted from the shoulders of those who dwell in Central Africa. There will then be no reason why those huge tracts of that continent which have hitherto been considered unsuitable for cattle breeding and even for human habitation should not be converted into some of the most important stock-raising districts of the world.

## SIR SAMUEL HOARE THANKS AMERICAN CLAIMS OFFICIALS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A luncheon given in honor of the American Commission for the Adjustment of Foreign Claims, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for Air, expressed the satisfaction of the British Government that throughout the negotiations that led to the sending of the commission to England, there had been not the slightest hitch or shadow of misunderstanding. He referred gratefully to the services rendered by the chairman of the American Commission, Lieut.-Col. J. I. McMillan, and by the Hon. Harry E. Knight, assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, Colonel Walworth, Assistant Secretary of War (Washington) was largely responsible for the negotiations leading up to the visit of the commission to England.

The commission is now to decide the amount of compensation to be paid to British designers and inventors of aircraft and aircraft accessories for the use of their patents made by the United States during and since the war. At the time the United States entered the war the fighting powers had reached an advanced stage in aircraft, and their experience was not available to American designers.

In order to avoid loss of time before the American air service could come into line with the air forces of the Allies, all the available experience and information then at the disposal of the British Government was handed over to the American designers, known as the Bolling agreement, to the United States. This included numerous inventions which were the subject of patents for the use of which the British Government have undertaken to pay for the American use of these inventions during the war, and the American Government will pay for the use made of them in America since the war.

## ALASKA'S 1922 COMMERCE

SHOWS INCREASE OF \$20,780,401

Greater Production and Value of Copper With Fishing Industry's Activity Cause Gain

Special Correspondence—The commerce of Alaska for the year 1922 was \$20,780,401 greater than that of 1921, according to the report of John C. McBride, collector of customs for the District of Alaska, made public today. The value of the exports, as usual, was more than double that of the imports. The outstanding increase for the year over 1921 is accounted for by the advance of copper, both as to value and production, and by the activity in the fishing industries. The lumbering industry showed greater activity, and some shipments were loaded in vessels direct for foreign export. The development of the pulp industry materialized during the year and regular shipments were made from the small mill at Sleethead. The travel movement as shown by the statement of arrivals and departures discloses a pleasing increase of travel to Alaska from the United States, yet it does not indicate an increase in the permanent population. On the contrary, there is an apparent decrease, which may be due to the fact that residents of the interior are taking advantage of the cheaper transportation offered by the Alaska railroad to spend part of the winter in the States.

The total imports for the year amounted to \$26,847,417, while the exports reached the sum of \$59,887,550, or a grand total of \$86,734,967. The principal items of export consisted of fish and fish products valued at more than \$25,000,000, copper worth nearly \$10,000,000, gold and silver amounting to about \$7,500,000 and fur and fur skins amounting to \$3,500,000. The most marked change was in the increase of fish and fish products, due to the demand for pickled herring and to an increased output of the salmon canneries.

Fish products shipped to the States in 1922 totaled \$34,720,793, while to other countries the total was \$667,839. Other items of export include gypsum, lead ores, marble, iron, ore, lumber, reindeer meat, and unclassified.

The first division of Alaska leads in shipments of gold and silver, with \$2,647,567 to its credit; the fourth division is second, with \$2,257,530; the third division third, with \$1,315,756, and the second division fourth, with \$1,215,112.

In merchandise other than gold and silver shipped to the United States, the third division ranks first, with \$34,778,373; first division second, with \$14,822,633; second division third, with \$858,468; and fourth division is fourth, with \$623,500.

It will be noted that while each of the four divisions of the territory produce gold and silver for export in considerable sums, there is a great discrepancy in the amounts furnished in merchandise for export as between the first and third divisions and the second and fourth divisions. This is because the fishery industries are almost wholly located in the first and

third divisions, and the copper producers are located in the third division. The travel movement shows arrivals and departures to be 19,995 and 20,304, respectively, as compared with 17,661 arrivals and 17,702 departures in 1921.

## CANADIANS URGED TO BACK PRESIDENT

VANCOUVER, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—International legislation as the only effective method of dealing with the drug traffic was suggested by Canon Bliss of Seattle in an address before the Anti-Narcotic League of this city. The speaker urged Canadians to support President Harding in the campaign he was about to commence to induce countries producing drug-bearing plants to limit production. The limitation of supply, he said, was the only possible means of defeating the wealthy and powerful rings handling the drugs.

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## CALIFORNIA

Santa Ana  
(Continued)

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**MODEL LAUNDRY**  
"All that the name implies"  
Phone 104 608 East 5th



## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Eighteenth Century Needlework Reproduced Today

COINCIDENTLY with the revival of the eighteenth-century styles in furniture has come in England a demand for reproductions of the needlework of that time. The Queen Anne period was especially rich in wonderful examples of this art for which Englishwomen have always held the palm, old English embroidery having the reputation of being the finest in the world outside that of the East, though at one time the designs for it came from France and Spain.

That it is not a lost art is evidenced by the beautiful canvas work covers to be found on the present reproductions of Queen Anne chairs and settees. These covers, though really spoken of as tapestry, are really done with the needle on fine canvas, and there are two or three factories where hand-woven tapestries and period needlework are produced. One of these, at Cambridge, England, employs about 300 workers, and Mr. Walter Witter, a director, recently told representative of The Christian Science Monitor a little of how it originated.

## The Growth of One Workshop

"My wife and I," he said, "started it as a village industry in Hitchin about 20 years ago. We began first of all with evening classes, and as I had been a painter I made the designs which were then done in ordinary embroidery. People began to give us orders and we got two or three workers together to carry them out, but without any idea that it would develop as it has done. These workers were not chosen for any special artistic ability but were just village girls. In the same way in our present factory we take girls as they leave the council schools and train them ourselves, and the most successful ones become supervisors, directing the others how to do the work. In the drawing office, however, where the designs are worked out we have, of course, professionally trained artists."

"The tapestries are done on looms similar to the one you see in the pictures of Penelope, in fact it is the same that the Egyptians used. The warp is put up first and then the weft is made with the color. But with the needlework you have a material with a warp and weft, and on that the design is worked in fine tent stitch and coarser cross stitch, the petit point and gros point of the French."

"One reason why tapestry is so expensive is that you must have a clever draftsman to make a figure. This colored cartoon is kept in front of the weaver as a guide, because the tapestry has to be rolled up as it is woven. But with the needlework the design is outlined on a piece of canvas which is stretched on a frame, and there is no need for a cartoon as the worker is given just the right shade of wool for the particular piece of the design, a rose perhaps, so that she cannot very well go wrong. If a mistake is made and I do not like a color that has been put in it is easily unpicked. For the high lights silk is used as it catches the light."

## Time Deals Kindly With Colors

"The colors of the eighteenth-century needlework must have been originally very crude as you can tell by examining the back of the old pieces where the wool is not faded. The greens especially are dreadful at the back, but in front the yellow has faded and left the beautiful blue of which there is much in all the old needlework and which we admire greatly. I have spent 20 years in experimenting in colors for needlework and having them scrapped if they are not right, so that we very seldom have to dye the wool specially when making a copy of an old piece as we have all the colors we want. As I say, the eighteenth-century was not a good period for color and we have improved upon it because we are taking the tints of the faded old pieces and strengthening them a little."

"The mischief is that after leaving the factory a piece sometimes passes through several hands and is finally sold as genuine old work. It seems a pity that people do not buy work for its artistic rather than its historic value. We have always been able to get good prices for reproductions. We do flower pictures, for instance, which sell for as much as £80, a special worker being employed on them. These pictures will keep their color through the ages better than paintings, judging by the old cartoons, for an eighteenth-century tapestry is three times as brilliant as the cartoon from which it was worked. "The Queen Anne design I love. They were probably done by experts from a guild or school. People nowadays sometimes seem to forget that needlework is decoration and try to be accurate in their drawing. They will draw, for instance, a perfect foxglove, while in the old designs the artist will not hesitate to represent a foxglove coming out of the same stem as a rose."

"The designs which we are producing for chairs and furniture generally, often have center panels showing landscapes, pastoral scenes with figures, or bouquets of flowers. In a set of chairs the arrangement of the flowers will be different in each one; if they were all alike you might almost as well have machine-made stuff. In the French work the panel is generally done in petit point, the fine stitch,

and the surroundings in gros point, but nearly all our old English work is in the fine tent stitch or petit point all over. About 400 stitches go to the square inch. Now, however, the stitches are often mixed because it makes the work cheaper."

**Restorations Reveal Old Splendors**  
"We do not use many colors, the object being to keep the coloring simple. That is the great art in color as in design; decoration and not realism is our aim."

"A very important branch of the work at the Cambridge factory is repairing. People are bringing out eighteenth-century tapestry and tent work that has been laid by for years and sending it to us to have the worn parts restored. Sometimes if they have only sufficient canvas work for four chairs, in order to complete the set they will order more to be made to match what they have. To repair a piece of old Queen Anne tent work it has to be stretched on a frame and the missing canvas has first to be darned in with the needle, for if it was darning the Old Jack flag instead of another canvas were put in."

## Newcomers in Old Gardens

ALTHOUGH the Blue Lace Flower has been catalogued sparingly for several years, it is still a novelty and is seen in only a few gardens as yet. There have been misconceptions about this annual. It has been spoken of, for example, as a form of Queen Anne's Lace, which grows wild in the fields, but in truth is an entirely different plant, coming from Australia, and bearing the name of *Didiscus curvatus*. Moreover, it has been known to botanists for many years, but did not win favor with gardeners until introduced by a New York florist, who surrounded it with a mild mystery at first and thus excited public interest. Old as it is, therefore, it is yet a novelty and an attractive flower, which is especially good for cutting. The amateur should remember, however, that the seeds are rather slow to germinate. Starting them in boxes in the house in April is the best plan, although, if given careful attention, they can be sown in seed beds outside under glass of frost is over. Barely cover the seeds with soil and give them two weeks to sprout.

The old-fashioned sunflowers are not usually represented in the intimate garden, but there are several small-flowered, refined species and varieties which are well worth a place in the hardy border. A newcomer in this class is called Autumn Glory, and deserves its name, flowering as it does very late in the season and presenting great masses of golden-yellow blooms that suggest giant daisies. The plants grow four or five feet high, and although perennials, coming up year after year, they will bloom the first year.

Photograph by Bradley & Merrill, New York

**Didiscus Curvatus**  
The Blue Lace Flower, recently come from Australia, is Ornamental in the Garden and Particularly Good for Cutting. It Should Be Planted From the Seed in House Boxes During April, for It Is Slow to Germinate.

If seed is sown early. Several catalogues are announcing the seed this season, and as I have experimented with the plant for two years I am certain of its value.

Egypt contributes a novelty this year in *Dimorphotheca cuneata*, evidently a species of the South African daisy which has been grown for several years and is a good garden annual. The new flower is a dwarf, growing scarcely more than 15 inches high, and the blooms are star-shaped, fairly large and white with a deep-blue disk. It has yet to prove its merits, but seems likely to grow as well as its cousin.

For years zinnias were looked upon as plebeian, but within the last two or three seasons have been raised to a much higher estate. Now the most fastidious garden makers are growing them, and the most pretentious flower shows are putting them into the windows. The reason lies in the design.

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the work would not be on a level with the best.

"In this way all sorts of most interesting pieces have passed through my hands. Some time ago we had an exquisite set of tapestries from an old house in Huntington which had hung in a room where Cowper, the poet, used to write. In addition to being badly damaged they had three layers of wall paper over them! A special process had to be used in removing the paper and it was found that the paste used in putting it on had preserved the tapestry in a remarkable way. It took many months for the missing part to be woven in on the loom, but when it was returned to its owners it was impossible to detect where the repairs had been made."

"An embroidered satin quilt from Haddon Hall was sent by the Duchess of Rutland to be repaired. The work was hidden under the dirt of many years, and after the quilt had been cleaned a beautiful panel of embroidery was revealed with a ship in it which interested me greatly, as it was the flag of the Old Jack flag instead of the Union Jack."

## Wisdom With Pins

Every room should have a tidy, plump, dependable pincushion full of a useful assortment of pins. Who has not seen a distractedly for a needed pin which, instead of being at hand, lurked in an obscure corner of a remote bedroom? Who has not turned and turned an empty cushion in desperate search for the pin that should have been there, only to get a vicious stab from a needle that should not have been so carelessly placed? A dresser-cushion, a desk-cushion, a bed-cushion, as the need may be, in every room and then see to it that these cushions are kept well supplied with pins of all necessary kinds. Maintain equal distribution. Pins have a great way of vanishing from one place and congregating in another. Anybody who knows anything about the habits of pins must have noticed this. They have conventions and committee meetings; they go on junketing trips. If pins are of the people and for the people, they must be governed by the people. Establish pincushions and then have an eye to the manner in which they are conducted. You can manage this while you are putting around matches and soap or filling up the flower vases of a morning.

## A Good Disposition of Photographs

Since family pictures are not displayed in living rooms as of yore, and yet photographs continue to accumulate, it is practical to purchase an album capable of holding the largest size picture and then to remove all photographs from their cards or folders and paste them with art corners on the leaves of the album. It adds to the interest if families and friends are grouped together. Under each picture should be written the name of the subject.

## Discretion With Decorations

In choosing Oriental decorations for any room, living room, dining room or boudoir, one should deliberate carefully not to be swept away by the colorings that seem so fascinating and yet are disappointing if overdone. Touches of brilliancy here and there about the room are more effective than a blur of color on all sides.

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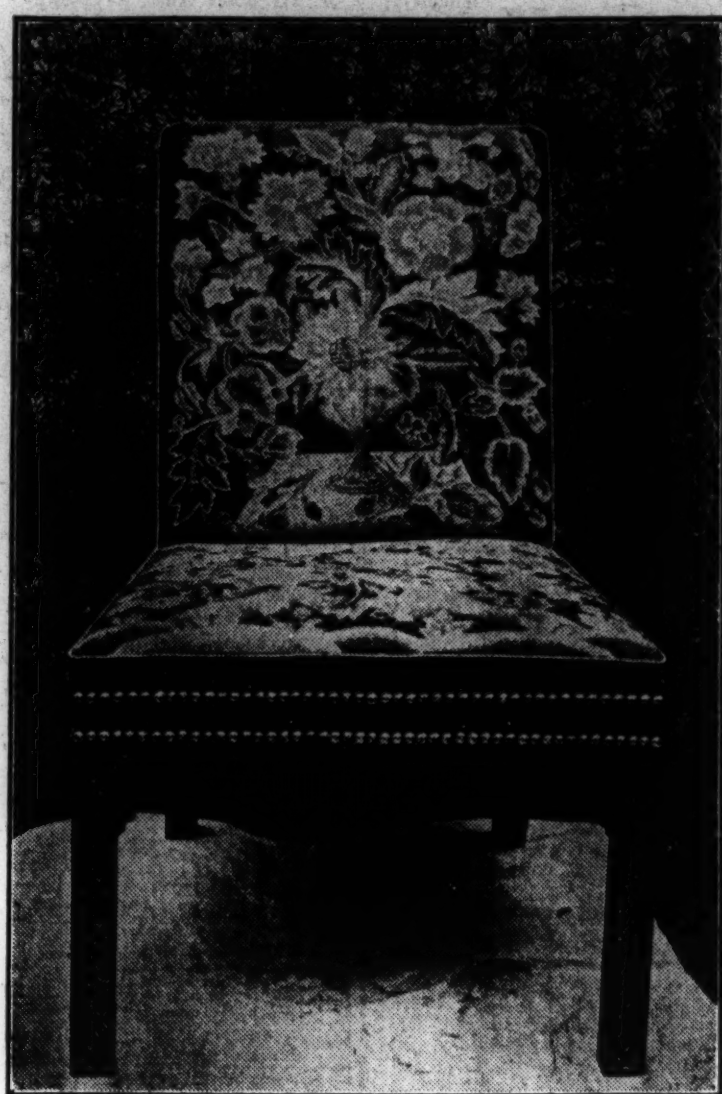
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## When the College Girl Entertains

COLLEGE girls' "spreads" are proverbial for their strange and ingenious dishes. It seems sometimes that it would be difficult to produce any more extraordinary combinations than these, but they are delicious really. Most of them require no cooking, and the others may be heated over a gas jet, lamp, or chafing dish.

## Oriental Dreams

Use 4 slices of cake (angel cake preferred), the white of 1 egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of chopped almonds,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful each of chopped dates and figs and 4 teaspoonfuls of sugar. Lay a slice of angel-food cake on plate. Blanch the almonds by putting them in a bowl, pouring boiling water on them, and then rubbing off the brown coating with a napkin. Chop the almonds, dates and figs and mix together. Beat the white of the egg stiff and add fruit and nuts and heap on top of the slice of cake in pyramidal form. Sprinkle with a teaspoonful of sugar. Instead a layer of nut meats and then a layer of fruit may be spread on the cake and the beaten white of egg piled on top.

## Sweet Sixteen Sandwiches

Buy square bakers' rusks and cut up and down in thin slices. Spread with butter or peanut butter. Then spread with sweet chocolate melted, or chocolate cream drops mashed or cut in slices.

## Tropical Treat

Use 1 cupful of granulated sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of nut meats, 1 cupful of mixed chopped dates and seedless raisins.

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## A Three-Track Enterprise

"NEEDLE and Thread Art Bureau" is the interesting climax of the career of Mrs. Angela Hodgson, once a professional shopper, then a commission merchant for a group of Cuban manufacturers, for whom she bought machinery, hardware and sugar-mill supplies.

The bureau is advertised to give "every service that needle and thread can render." Not only does it keep on hand an attractive variety of hand-made clothing, lace-work and embroidery, but it serves as an exchange for needlewomen and also as an employment agency for girls and women who are specialists.

## Three Ideas Emphasized

"The enterprise," said Mrs. Hodgson, "emphasizes two main ideas and a third or sub-idea. Its first purpose is to provide for its working members a centrally-located place where, for a nominal fee, they may exhibit and sell their work; the second is to offer the shopper a convenient magazine where she may obtain at moderate prices original and attractive hand-made articles. Moreover, and this is the third idea, each member enrolled with the bureau may have its assistance in securing capable and reliable women to give assistance in their homes."

In connection with my first purpose, I hope to develop specialists. Many women have small but important talents which they have not discovered. These I try to find for them. I want every piece of work in my shop to be done by a specialist. Baby clothes, for instance, should be designed by some one who is particularly qualified for this work. Hemstitching, embroidery, lamp shades, blouses and even plain gingham aprons require the attention of people who have penchants for the work they are doing.

## Employment Register

"This method of dealing with my first purpose enables me to fulfill my second purpose, the development of a unique bureau to which shoppers will look for a particular service."

"As a logical outcome of this duplex aim our employment register developed. By keeping a record of the names and capabilities of women who do things for us or who apply to us for opportunities, I am able to maintain a list of helpers qualified for special assignments and thus to place workers where they are most successful and give the greatest satisfaction. We have enrolled women who are qualified as visiting maids, needlewomen, table decorators, cake-makers, and companions for children. We can assign at a half-hour's notice competent specialists who will go into homes and perform the services required. Fourteen students at Barnard College have registered with us for part-time employment. These girls are willing to serve as companions to children when mothers are out, and to do mending and fine laundry work."

Mrs. Hodgson in addition to her talents as shopper, merchant and ex-

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active, possesses an inventive turn. She has conceived and patented, for instance, a washable powder-puff which is knitted of soft white wool and has the unusual advantage of being waterproof; and she is the designer of the apron which is to be the uniform worn in the domestic science department of Lincoln University.

## Patching Firebrick

THAT holes as large as two inches by four, in the kitchen range firebrick, can be patched in a few minutes, at almost no cost or delay in relighting the fire, the writer has proved, saving thereby a good many dollars. She lives in the country, where wood is burned in the kitchen stove throughout the year, but coal in the furnace. On her return from a visit, a hole in the oven side of the firebrick, the size mentioned, was found to have "happened." It was midwinter, roads were drifted deep, and the charges by-the-hour of the nearest plumber, five miles away, began at the moment of his leaving his shop to come to the rescue, however long he might be on the way.

A morsel of grandmother lore awoke in the memory. To a scant cupful of sifted coal ashes was added nearly as much of common salt, and the two were well blended. This mixture was wet carefully, very little water being added at a time, until the paste was a trifle wetter than it was crumbly. Extra ashes were at hand to add, if it should prove too soft. With the fingers this "mortar" was packed into the hole, squeezed and smoothed with pressure toward the outer edges of it, to guard against any possible air spaces. Fallen scraps of the mixture were picked up and packed in, until the hole was filled and the mixture "held" flush and smooth with the firebrick surface.

Without jarring or knocking against the patch, a wood fire was built at once, baking the "mortar" to firmness. That patch lasted for several months. The remembered tradition called for wood ashes, and they will serve if coal ashes are not at hand. How long this patching would last where coal was the fuel used would depend on the location of the patch and the amount and force of grate shaking. With care, it should at least protect the stove lining from cracking or burning through until a plumber can be had. In this particular case, where wood was the only fuel and ashes were not shaken down, the patching of the hole mentioned has been renewed a number of times, each time deferring just so much longer the need for plumber and new firebrick.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Browning's Men and Women

IT IS no mere chance that Browning named one of his most delightful volumes "Men and Women," any more than it is that Wordsworth is unconsciously drawn to such titles as "An Evening Walk," "Lines Written in Early Spring," and "Influence of Natural Objects." Wordsworth, to be sure, has his Ruths and Michaels, and Simon Lees and Alice Fells, but they are all children of the soil who interest the poet because of their close affiliation with nature; for he is pre-eminently the poet of nature. With Browning, on the other hand, although there are unforgettable pictures of nature, nevertheless men and women occupy the front of his stage: nature is subsidiary, a kind of background. So in the naming of his memorable volume, he indicates to his reader the subject that absorbs him—not "natural objects," not "types," but individual men and women.

And how vivid and dramatic are the scenes that he has depicted for us! His form, the dramatic monologue, although used by other poets, notably Tennyson in his splendid "Ulysses," is none the less a peculiar construction of Browning. No one else can portray in it the same amount of stress and action, of personality and of inter-relationships between different characters. For it is always the man or woman in action that is presented to us. In this particular, it is interesting to compare his method with that of Wordsworth, who believed that human nature was best revealed when man was under the influence of some strong emotion. But whereas Wordsworth, as in "Michael," traces, with painstaking care and fidelity, all the causes from environment and surroundings, Browning plunges into the heart of the matter, thrusts us into the middle of a scene in quite bewildering fashion, gives us glowing pictures in a sudden flash of light, and then as abruptly withdraws his searchlight and leaves us in darkness as before.

But in those flashes what heights and depths of character are revealed! The Duke of Ferrara, for instance, displaying the picture of his "last duchess," and showing us unwittingly all the delicate childlike grace and joy that had irradiated her face till "all smiles stopped together." We can read the eager responsiveness and within the fine reticence and dignity. But he discloses no less his own stiff-necked pride, his intolerance with one who ranked

"My gift of a nine hundred years' old name  
With anybody's gift."

The ruthless cruelty combined with the connoisseur's love of beauty in fine painting and sculpture are an epitome of that strange inconsistency which was the Renaissance.

Or turn to a widely different type—the Italian girl painted with such firm strokes in "The Italian in England."

The old patriot, exiled now in England, recalls her in those early days when the fate of Italy hung upon her. He had planned some false tale—

"But when I saw that woman's face  
Its calm simplicity and grace,  
Our Italy's own attitude  
In which she walked thus far, and  
stood,  
Planting each naked foot so firm—  
To crush the snake and spare the  
worm—"

then he decided to trust her implicitly, and his faith was justified. Her calm strength and directness make her

And so he is content to turn to the  
"C major of this life," because of his  
vision—"The rest may reason and wel-  
come: 'tis we musicians know."

In these dramatic monologues speaks the boundless curiosity of Browning's own nature—the almost uncanny sympathy which makes it possible for him to enter into the struggles and triumphs of his characters. Great dramatist, in a conventional sense, Browning never was; his plays have too little action, his characters are not sharply enough differentiated. And yet in these dramatic studies, one finds in him something of the "myriad-mindedness" which was the supreme gift of Shakespeare himself.

## I Go A-voyaging

The river moves along and I move  
with it, slowly at first, glancing at the  
gray walls of warehouse and wharf;  
under the deep shadows of a mighty  
bridge; out again where the seagulls  
circle; past many a sleepy barge, and  
dreamy old boat; with the sun in my  
eyes and a tangle of colors about  
me. Little waves in the wide estuary  
like crumpled silver paper, all glit-  
tering and shimmering and alive with  
the salt from the sea; ruddy brown  
sails grown rusty with wild weather;  
and heavy green weeds clinging  
around the vessels that await the  
flow of the tide.

Out into the ocean I go—out into  
the wonder-world of space, with the

sun moving ahead of me, and the  
sentinels of the sky to point the way.  
And ever before me beauty unfolds,  
and still more beauty, wonderful  
stretches of rich loveliness; music  
echoing tenderly in my ears; and  
gentle colors that join hands in  
friendly fashion as if they loved one  
another. This is the world I learn  
to know when I leave all else and  
launch out into the deep.

And some there be who say they  
long to travel! Long to travel! Why,  
every day when the tide turns I fling  
open my window and lean out into  
the sunshine, and then, with the blue  
of the sky above me and the blue of  
the waters below, I forget the exis-  
tence of guide books and time-tables,  
and with imagination for my sailing-  
ship I go a-voyaging.

## On Beginning the Day Aright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE cartoons of a well-known  
artist disclose the tendency of  
mankind to be so influenced by  
circumstances as to turn the joy and  
exuberance of living into depression  
and alarm. "Beginning the day all  
wrong" has had a salutary effect in  
revealing the foibles of human nature;  
but no constructive counterpart has  
been offered by this artist to enable  
one to meet and overcome the seem-  
ingly unfavorable incidents which he  
has depicted as besetting human ex-  
perience. It seems to have been much  
easier to reveal the general weak-  
nesses of men than to inspire them  
with strength and courage.

Moses, in blessing the children of  
Israel, declared, "And as thy days, so  
shall thy strength be." The implica-  
tion is that one's strength is depen-  
dent upon the manner in which his  
days are spent, and that it lies with  
men to determine what shall be the  
measure of their capability, useful-  
ness, and success in the world. The  
necessity, apparently, is to gain that  
understanding of life and its meaning  
which will enable one to abide in the  
understanding of his relation to God,  
and to look to Him as the source of  
his being—as his strength and con-  
stant supporter. "Trust in the Lord  
with all thine heart; and lean not  
unto thine own understanding," ad-  
monished the writer of the book of  
Proverbs, clearly emphasizing the  
need of whole-hearted reliance upon  
God, in whom, Paul declared, "we live,  
and move, and have our being."

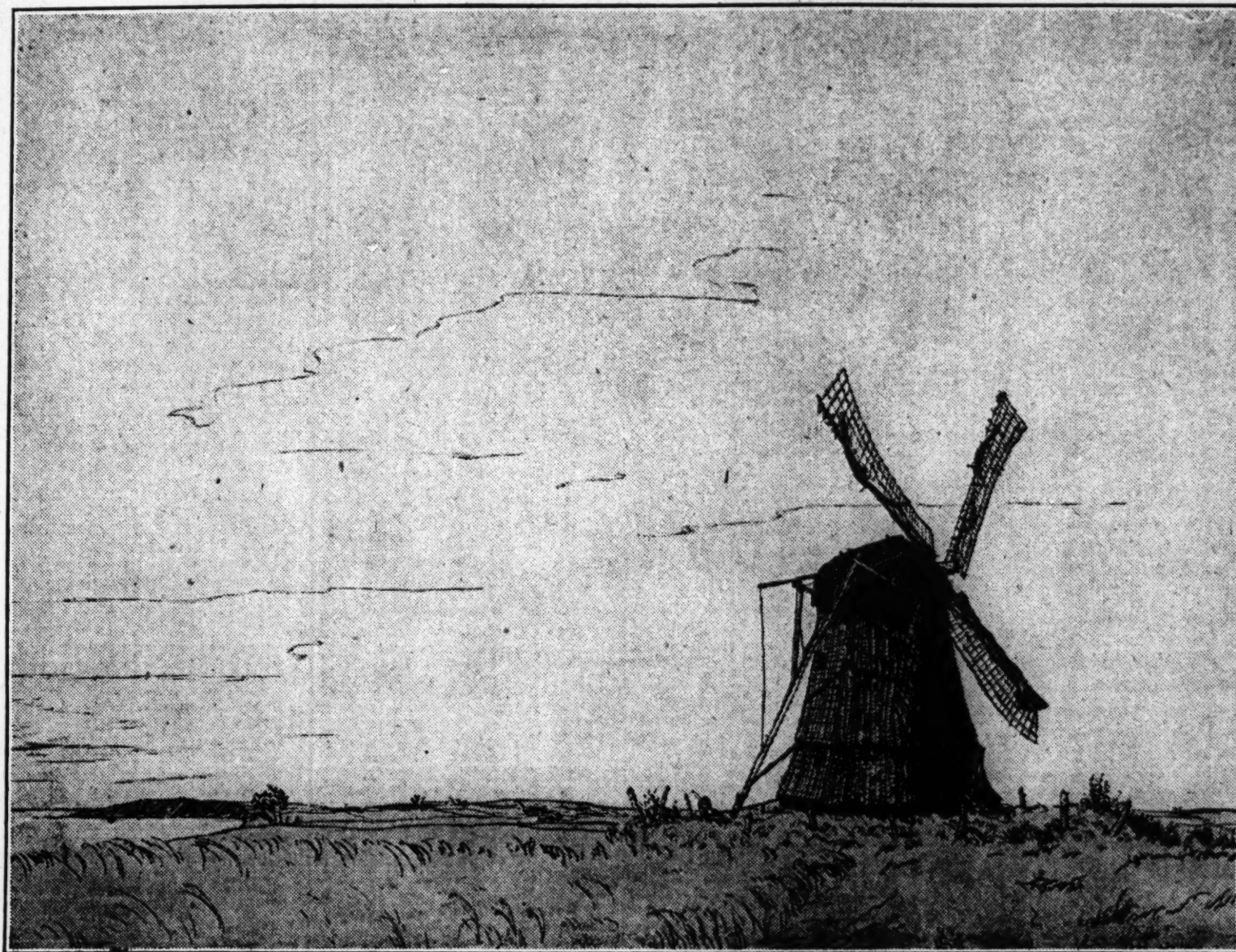
The great beneficence which Chris-  
tian Science has bestowed on mankind  
is in disclosing the truth about God  
and showing the way whereby mortals  
may learn to utilize this understand-  
ing in meeting and overcoming the  
unfavorable circumstances with which  
men's pathway seems to be beset.  
Through these teachings, the precepts  
and practices of Christ Jesus are in-  
terpreted in terms of everyday need;  
and men are learning not only how to  
begin the day aright, but how to go  
forward through its entire length,  
even unto the end, rejoicing, and  
thanking God "for his goodness, and  
for his wonderful works to the chil-  
dren of men." Through the under-  
standing gained in Christian Science  
are supplied the needful things which  
a modern poet has charmingly de-  
scribed in these words:—

"These are the gifts I ask of Thee,  
Spirit serene,  
Strength for the daily task,  
Courage to face the road,  
Good cheer, to help me bear the  
traveler's load,  
And for the hours of rest that come  
between,  
An inward joy in all things heard  
and seen."  
The teachings of Christian Science

deal with the very fundamentals of  
Christianity, disclosing the relations  
between God and His creation, man,  
and man's true being as His image  
and likeness. Man expresses only  
those qualities which inhere in God;  
and, consequently, man possesses only  
weakness but strength, not discord  
but harmonious being, not lack but  
the infinite bounty which God, the  
Father, bestows on all His beloved  
children. But, one may ask, how does  
this enable one to meet the cross-  
currents of experience without falling  
under their baneful influence? The  
answer is certain. Knowing that God,  
good, is infinite, and that His creation  
is perfect, one may deny any degree  
of reality or power in whatever is  
unlike good. This places error of  
every type in the category of unreal-  
ities, destroying its seeming power  
through destroying its claim to reality.

In "Unity of Good" (p. 9) Mrs. Eddy  
has stated fairly these facts, with ex-  
cellent clarity and brevity. In reply  
to the query, "What is the cardinal  
point of the difference in my meta-  
physical system?" she answers thus:  
"That by knowing the unreality of  
disease, sin, and death, you demon-  
strate the allness of God," and she  
adds, "This difference wholly sepa-  
rates my system from all others." When it is learned that sin, disease,  
and death epitomize the entire round  
of evil's claims, it will be seen how  
all-comprehensive is her statement.  
This applies to all of error's phases,  
to whatever, in fact, is unlike good,  
regardless of its name and seeming  
nature, which may claim to present  
itself as reality. Thus evil is seen,  
not as a reality, endowed with power  
to govern and control one's activities,  
but as a falsity, a nonentity, without  
reality, power, or ability to influence  
one, except in so far as mortals appear  
to endow it with entity.

Thus it is seen that the determina-  
tion lies wholly within ourselves  
whether our days shall be joyous,  
prosperous, useful, or sad, unhappy,  
and unproductive of good. Not only  
is it possible to begin the day aright,  
but its successful continuance may be  
insured through spiritual understand-  
ing. In the Christian Science textbook,  
"Science and Health with Key to the  
Scriptures" (p. 207), Mrs. Eddy says,  
under the marginal heading, "Subor-  
dination of evil": "We must learn that  
evil is the awful deception and unreality  
of existence. Evil is not supreme;  
good is not helpless; nor are the so-  
called laws of matter primary, and the  
law of Spirit secondary." Truly, "the  
Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"



The Mill at Rörvig, From the Etching by Stabbe Teglbjörg

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stand out as one of Browning's finest  
figures.  
Another poem in Browning's be-  
loved Italian setting, as different as  
possible, is quite irresistible in its  
frankness and enthusiasm. It is that  
"Italian person of quality" who con-  
trasts the dreary life in the country  
with life in the city. A delightful  
Philistine he is—no nature worship  
or humbug for him; he is openly  
materialistic, but childlike in his joy  
at the hubbub and confusion of the  
city square.

"Ere you open your eyes in the city,  
the blessed church bells begin,  
No sooner the bells leave off than the  
diligence rattles in:  
You get the pick of the news and it  
costs you never a pin.

And then the refrain:  
"Bang-whang-whang goes the drum,  
tootle-to tootle the fife.  
Oh a day in the city-square, there is  
no such pleasure in life!"

Peculiarly interesting are Brown-  
ing's studies of painters. There is the  
Pictor Ignotus, a timid, shrinking crea-  
ture, who has sold his heritage, given  
up all the glory that might have been  
his, because he fears so the vulgar  
comments of the nouveau riche who  
may buy his pictures—

"Count them for garniture or house-  
hold stuff."

In sharpest contrast is Fra Lippo  
Lippi, who paints pictures, because he  
must, heedless of fame. It began  
when, as a small boy in the monastery,  
"I drew men's faces on my copy-books,  
Scrawled them within the antipho-  
nary's marge.

Joined legs and arms to the long  
music notes!"

and then the monks gave him a free  
hand. But soon the Prior is shocked;  
the paintings of saints are so like the  
men and women that he knows; "Your  
business is to paint the souls of men."  
But Fra Lippo knows his business, and  
he has his own theory about the mean-  
ing of art.

"If you get simple beauty and naught  
else,  
You get about the best thing God  
invents."

The function of the artist, as he  
sees it, is to make us more observant  
of the wonder and beauty to which our  
eyes have been closed:

"For don't you mark? We're made so  
that we love  
First when we see them painted,  
things we have passed  
Perhaps a hundred times nor cared  
to see."

But it is not only the painter whose  
aspirations Browning can understand  
and interpret for us. In "Abt Vogler"  
it is the musician, struggling, disap-  
pointed, because, for the time, the  
"palace of music" which he has reared  
seems to have fallen. But the exalta-  
tion transcends the disappointment:—

"There shall never be one lost good!  
What was shall live as before;  
The evil is null, is naught, is silence  
Implying sound;  
What was good shall be good, with  
for evil, so much good more;  
On the earth the broken arc; in the  
heaven a perfect round."

WITHOUT courting comparison  
with a certain famous etching  
of a kindred subject—the artist,  
in fact, would be disconsolate if  
any such thing were suspected—  
the old windmill at Rörvig can  
hold its own even in good com-  
pany. The mill stands out boldly  
against a clear and lofty sky, sur-  
rounded by cleverly handled stumpy  
poles and a few slight indications of  
humble herbs, done in the artist's  
light and almost tender manner, by  
means of which he often attains  
charming results without any ap-  
parent effort and by the simplest  
means. Perhaps a little more atten-  
tion might with advantage have been  
bestowed upon the left portion of  
the print, but the mill in reality is  
not in need of any auxiliary matter.

## Linda

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Linda is just nineteen, birdlike and  
graceful:

Dark hair and dark eyes, like her peo-  
ple from Lombardy;  
Red lips that speak five languages  
miscellany;  
And a disposition that makes one love  
her.

This is her first year in the city, at the  
great university.

A stranger, ten dollars\*in hand, one  
day she came among us:

Found a place in some tea room, serv-  
ing four evenings daily:

Tutors found evenings a week, walking  
both ways to save car fares;

Studies her lessons at midnight, when  
the day's work is over.

And smiles at us happily.

"What shall you do with it all?" I  
asked her.

"I shall teach, I suppose, after next  
year."

"What should you like to do, instead?"  
I questioned.

A flash of brown eyes: "Europe—and  
study art!"

"Why not go in for it here? It would  
be no harder than this."

"Ah, but"—gravely—"five others at  
home!

Summers I work for them, but in  
winter

Mia madre permits me to do for my-  
self. Is it not fine?

So, in two years I can teach others, I  
hope.

And help my sisters and mother—  
make things easier for them.

I should never be a great artist. So  
this is better."

"I am not sure but that you are an  
artist now," I told her.

Linda looked up at me quickly, with a  
little puzzled air.

"What do you mean?" she said.  
Frances Crosby Hamlet.

## Our Work

We ought really to think much more  
of our work and of what comes next to  
our hands to do day after day than of  
our affections and the proportions in  
which they are distributed.—John  
Addington Symonds.

## Den Tag richtig anfangen

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden  
christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Karikaturen eines bekannten  
amerikanischen Künstlers er-  
hellen die Neigung der Men-  
schen, sich so von äusseren Umstän-  
den beeinflussen zu lassen, dass sich  
ihre Freude und Begeisterung am  
Leben in Entmutigung und Besorgnis  
verwandelt. Die Witzbälle einer  
amerikanischen Zeitung mit der Ueber-  
schrift "Den Tag verkeert anfangen"  
hat in heilsamer Weise dazu beigetra-  
gen, die Schwächen der menschlichen  
Natur blosszustellen. Der Künstler  
liefert jedoch kein aufbauendes Gegen-  
mittel, das uns helfen könnte, den  
scheinbaren Widrigkeiten, die uns  
seinen Darstellungen gemäss im tägli-  
chen Leben verfolgen, entgegenzu-  
treten und sie zu überwinden. Es  
scheint viel leichter zu sein, die  
allgemeinen Schwächen der Menschen  
blosszustellen, als ihnen Mut und  
Stärke einzuflöschen.

Als Moses die Kinder Israel segnete,  
sagte er: "Wie eure Tage, so wird  
eure Kraft sein." Aus diesen Worten  
lässt sich folgern, dass unsere Kraft  
davon abhängt, wie wir unsere Tage  
verbringen, und dass es also in der  
Hand der Menschen selbst liegt, das  
Mass ihrer Fähigkeiten, ihrer Nützlich-  
keit und ihres Erfolges in der Welt  
zu bestimmen. Was uns offenbar am  
meisten not tut, ist ein solches Ver-  
ständnis vom Leben und seiner Bedeu-  
tung zu erlangen, das uns befähigt, in  
der Erkenntnis unserer wahren Bezie-  
hung zu Gott zu verharren und auf Ihn  
zu blicken als auf die Quelle unseres  
Seins, unserer Kraft und unseres bestän-  
digen Schutzes. "Verlass dich auf den  
Herrn von ganzem Herzen, und verlass  
dich nicht auf deinen Verstand," so  
ermahnt der Verfasser des Buchs der  
Sprüche, womit er nachdrücklich die  
Notwendigkeit hervorhebt, sich voll  
und ganz auf Gott zu verlassen, in dem  
wir, wie Paulus erklärt, "leben, weben  
und sind."

Die grosse Wohltat, die die Christ-  
liche Wissenschaft der Menschheit  
gebracht hat, besteht darin, dass sie  
die Wahrheit über Gott enthüllt und  
den Weg weist, wie die Sterblichen das  
Verständnis dieser Wahrheit anzu-  
wenden können, um den Schwierig-  
keiten, von denen sie auf ihrem  
Lebenswege scheinbar bedrängt wer-  
den, entgegenzutreten und sie zu  
überwinden. Diese Wissenschaft legt  
die Lehren und Werke Christi Jesu in  
einer Weise aus, die uns befähigt, sie  
auf unsere täglichen Bedürfnisse anzu-  
wenden, und die Menschen lernen  
dadurch nicht nur, wie sie ihren Tag  
richtig beginnen, sondern auch wie sie  
ihn während seiner ganzen Dauer bis  
ans Ende durchführen können, indem  
sie freudigen Herzens "dem Herrn  
danken für seine Güte und für seine  
Wunder, die er an den Menschen-

kindern tut." Durch das in der  
Christlichen Wissenschaft gewonnene  
Verständnis werden wir mit allem  
Nötigen versorgt, was ein neuer  
Dichter mit folgenden Worten so schön  
zusammenfasst:

"Was ich von Dir erbitte, erhabener  
Geist,  
Ist Kraft für mein tägliches Tun,  
Ist Mut, meinen Weg furchtlos zu  
verfolgen.  
Ein heiteres Gemüt, das dem Wanderer  
die Last tragen hilft,  
Und für die Ruhestunden, die da-  
zwischen liegen,  
Eine alle durchdringende und durch-  
leuchtende Freude."

Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissen-  
schaft beschäftigen sich mit den eigent-  
lichen Grundlagen des Christentums.  
Sie enthüllen die Beziehungen zwischen  
Gott und Seiner Schöpfung, dem Men-  
schen, und das wahre Wesen des  
Menschen als Sein Bild und Gleichnis.  
Der Mensch bringt nur die Eigen-  
schaften zum Ausdruck, die Gott in  
unsern Wesen, und daher ist der Mensch  
nicht schwach sondern stark, nicht  
unharmonisch sondern harmonisch,  
nicht arm sondern unendlich reich in  
Gott, dem Vater, der Seine geliebten  
Kinder nicht entbehren lässt. Hier  
könnte die Einwendung gemacht wer-  
den: aber wie kann uns das hindern,  
nicht unter den schädlichen Einfluss  
der Gegenströmungen zu geraten, in  
die wir im Leben oft hineinkommen?  
Die Antwort ist einfach. Wenn wir  
wissen, dass Gott, das Gute, unendlich  
und Seine Schöpfung vollkommen ist,  
dann können wir allem, was dem Guten  
nicht gleicht, unbedingt Wirklichkeit  
und Macht absprechen. Auf diese  
Weise wird Irrtum jeder Art als un-  
wirklich gestempelt, und mit der Zer-  
störung seiner Ansprüche auf Wirk-  
lichkeit ist auch seine scheinbare  
Macht dahin.

In "Unity of Good" (S. 9) hat Mrs.  
Eddy diese Tatsachen offen und mit  
unübertroffener Klarheit und Kürze  
dargelegt. Auf die Frage: "Worin  
unterscheidet sich mein metaphysisches  
System in der Hauptsache?" antwortet  
sie: "Dadurch, dass durch die Er-  
kenntnis der Unwirklichkeit von  
Krankheit, Sünde und Tod die  
Allheit Gottes demonstriert wird." Und  
sie fügt hinzu: "Dieser Unterschied  
trennt mein System ganz und gar von  
allen andern." Wenn wir verstehen,  
dass Sünde, Krankheit und Tod die  
ganze Runde der Ansprüche des Bösen  
darstellen, dann werden wir einsehen,  
wie allumfassend dieser Ausspruch  
ist. Er bezieht sich auf alle Erschei-  
nungsformen des Irrtums, ja tatsäch-  
lich auf alles, was dem Guten unähnlich  
ist, was gleich, was auch sein mag,  
oder sein scheinbares Wesen sein mag.

\*Nach der engl. Bibelübersetzung.

## The Dingle

Take now a country mood,  
Resolve, distill it—  
Nine Acres swaying alive,  
June flowers that fill it.

Spicy sweet-briar bush,  
The uneasy wren  
Fluttering from ash to birch  
And back again.

Milkwort on its low stem,  
Spread hawthorn tree,  
Sunlight patching the wood,  
A hive-bound bee. . .

Now over the rough turf  
Bridles go jingle,  
And there's a well-loved pool,  
By Fox's Dingle.

Where Sweetheart, my brown mare,  
Old Glory's daughter,  
May lol her leathern tongue  
In snow-cool water.

—Robert Graves.

## The Site of "Arrowhead"

Whoever built the house, he builded  
better than he knew, or else Orion  
in the zenith flashed down his Damocles'  
sword to him some starry night and  
said "Build there." For how, other-  
wise, could it have entered the  
builder's mind that, upon the clearing  
being made, such a purple prospect  
would be his? Nothing less than  
Greylock, with all his hills about  
him, like Charlemagne among his  
peers.—Herman Melville.

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With Key to  
the Scriptures

By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1923

## Editorials

**The Continent vs. Great Britain?**

IN A very important cable message, printed in the Monitor today, Mr. Sisley Huddleston, its Paris correspondent, sets forth some facts regarding the new attitude of the Paris press, which cannot fail to arouse the greatest interest among English-speaking peoples. There would, perhaps, be even greater importance attached to the tone of the Paris newspapers if they represented more fully than they do the actual sentiment of the French people. Unfortunately, the ethics of continental journalism differ sharply from those in vogue in either Great Britain or the United States, and the utterances of the chief newspapers are to be judged less as expressive of general public sentiment than as the reflection of the desires and purposes of the political or financial group which happens to be influential with the publisher. Into the merits of this situation it is not our purpose at present to go. Whether it is better for newspapers, as is common in the United States, for example, to seek popularity by striving to reflect what they think is the popular will of the moment, or for them to follow the Parisian practice of striving to direct public sentiment by preaching doctrines which a group may think advantageous either to the state or to the personal fortunes of those constituting the group, is a matter upon which there might be some interesting and profitable argument.

At present, however, we merely desire to emphasize the new tone of the Paris press toward the rapidly disintegrating entente. That entente, or understanding, is plainly giving way to misunderstandings. It has fallen a victim to fear—fear on the part of Great Britain that such trade as it may have with Germany will be destroyed, and its potential business relations overthrown, by the action of France and Belgium in the Ruhr; fear on the part of France and Belgium that Great Britain may intervene to prevent their carrying out to its ultimate their policy in the Ruhr; fear on the part of western Europe that Germany, Turkey and Russia may combine in a war upon the formerly victorious Allies. Whatever of promise there may have been in the Versailles Treaty for the restoration of normal conditions in Europe, and there was little enough, is being wholly obliterated by the growth among every people of apprehension as to what its neighbor may be planning for the future.

Four years ago it would have seemed incredible that so well-informed, influential, and just a writer as Pertinax should be willing seriously to urge the promotion of a continental bloc including Germany, and directed obviously against British domination. Today not only is Pertinax setting up that doctrine, but he finds support from writers in other French papers. The argument is made that France hoped for, and was promised an Anglo-Saxon alliance, but the agreement tentatively made by President Wilson and Lloyd George for such an alliance, understanding, or guaranty has failed of ratification by the two English-speaking nations. France argues that if it is not to have the promised Anglo-Saxon support against the threatened aggressions of Germany, it would better turn to Germany for friendship. One well-known publicist asserts that the obvious destiny of England is insular, while that of France is continental, and that peace can only be maintained by moving in this logical path.

It is not only amazing to the average understanding that agitation of questions such as these should spring up in France so shortly after the conclusion of the war, but it may seem even more perplexing to find it initiated just at the moment when the economic struggle between France and Germany in the Ruhr is as bitter as the armed struggle was at Verdun. That there should be even the suggestion of their making common cause against the Anglo-Saxon world would be unthinkable if it were not for the fact that the French press reflects, as has been said, rather the financial interests of powerful individuals and groups than the thought of the French people.

The Monitor said some time ago that notwithstanding all the political outcry concerning the Ruhr occupation, the fact must not be lost sight of that at bottom it was a struggle between the French and the German groups of what in the United States are called "coal and steel barons." Struggles of this sort are usually composed when the antagonistic forces find that peace is conducive to profit. The same methods of propaganda, and of journalistic agitation, which were employed to make the peoples of the two antagonistic nations feel that their interests and their honor were vitally concerned in fighting the issue to a finish, can be applied quite as effectively in demonstrating that honor is not sacrificed by a compromise, while the interests of the two great countries are materially advanced thereby.

It is by no means certain that this may not be the outcome of the conflict now in progress in the Ruhr. If it leads to a destruction of the age-long hostility between France and Germany, it will be a fortunate solution. But if it shall be effected in a way that shall lead to anything like a continental bloc as opposed to Anglo-Saxon influence, in which evidently the French press reckons the United States involved equally with Great Britain, it will be a new menace to industrial peace. Anything which destroys the harmony of industrial and financial relations almost inevitably leads to political antagonisms, and all that they imply. Neither industrial nor political blocs will make for peace and prosperity if, under the influence of fear, they are created rather to oppose other nations than to effect more general harmony.

IF THE letter which Mr. A. B. See, elevator manufacturer, has sent to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, deploring the incapacity of women to reason, can serve as a model of his ideal of male reasoning, the women need not take his opposition to their colleges too seriously.

Forty-one foreign nations—from Brazil to Siam—are represented in the student body of Harvard University. There are approximately 8000 foreign students from over 100 nationalities in the institutions of higher learning of the United States. In England's ten universities there are 3000 foreign students, and Oxford boasts a miniature League of Nations in which thirty-five nations are represented by student-citizens of those nations. In Prague—in heterogeneous mixture impossible to describe—are 30,000 students of twelve nationalities, including representatives of every political and racial problem of Central Europe.

Perhaps, after all, a practical basis may be found for the suggestion contained in Sir James Barrie's Rectorial Address delivered at St. Andrews University last spring, that "what is wanted is something run by yourselves. You have more in common with the youth of other lands than Youth and Age can ever have with each other; even the hostile countries sent out many a son very like ours, from the same sort of homes, the same sort of universities, who had as little to do as our youth with the origin of the great adventure. . . . You ought to have a League of Youth of all countries as your beginning, ready to say to all governments: 'we will fight each other, but only when we are sure of the necessity.' . . . I sound to myself as if I were advocating a rebellion; though I am really asking for a larger friendship."

Seekers after the bases of internationalism may find some solace in turning from the spectacle of old-order statesmanship re-enthroning old-order politics to the practical evidences of world understanding and co-operation which are developing among the youth of the world. It is of more than passing significance: the story of the students of forty-four nations uniting in the formation of a European Student Relief Fund which is making it possible for 90,000 students in Central and Eastern Europe to carry on with their university courses. Among the youth of many of these countries—where formerly international idealism was scoffed out of court—the foundations of world fellowship are being laid upon the basis of these undeniable evidences of unselfish co-operation. These student sacrifices for their fellow students in other lands will stand as a monument of good will and a reminder of the fundamental togetherness of all mankind. Given sufficient monuments of that sort and war would be impossible, for men could not be deceived into taking up arms against each other.

The youth of the world—in whatever country one finds them—are devoting themselves, at the present time, to the accomplishment of practically the same ends. This, perhaps, might be said of the youth of any generation. But to the youth of no other generation has it been given to go through such a period of turmoil; to give of themselves so unstintingly for such great constructive ideals; and to see those ideals—once the fighting job of youth was ended—so completely ignored by the very statesmen who had most loudly proclaimed them. They were the world's youth who took seriously to heart the great purposes for which the war was fought. And today they are the world's youth who, in the face of repeated disillusionment, are still persisting in the hope that from out this post-war chaos a better world may rise.

The intellectual renaissance in China is a youth movement, and the chief opposition to China's bandit dictatorship is a youth opposition. Democracy is making headway in Japan largely through the ideals of Japan's university students. Latin-America abounds in student movements—many of them closely allied with Labor, and all of them working toward a new day of greater liberalism. It is in the Jugendbewegung (Youth Movement) of Germany that one finds hope for the development of a genuine belief in internationalism in Germany. And youth activity in these countries has gone far beyond the stage of agitation into that of definite achievement.

It may appear that the League of Nations will find its strongest support in a League of Youth which will seek to unite and direct the community of thought which exists among the youth of the world.

**Can America Spare Some Gold?**

AMERICAN farmers with surplus products for which there is no market; American manufacturers with a capacity for production greatly beyond domestic needs; and American shipping interests lacking cargoes for their vessels, are eagerly looking for a financial and economic rehabilitation of Europe that will make possible an increased export trade. It is agreed by all concerned with the problem of restoring normal European conditions that the financial situation in the war-swept countries is the chief obstacle to a return of their former prosperity, and that until this restoration has been accomplished international trade will languish, to the injury of American industry and commerce. As to how America can best aid in untangling the twisted skein of European wartime finance and inflated paper currencies there exist wide diversities of opinion, but there appears to be a general agreement among financiers, economists and exporters on one point: that a return to the gold basis in Europe is absolutely essential, and that this can only be done by a transfer to the industrial nations of a considerable part of the huge stock of gold now held in the United States.

What relation the amount of gold in any one country bears to financial solvency is largely an academic question, since no one has ever seemed able to formulate a rule by which it could be decided just how much gold is enough. The important fact is that the principal European nations have too little gold to serve as a basis for reorganized currency systems, and that most American bankers and economists believe that the United States has a great deal more than it needs. Whether it would not be better to use

## The World's Hope in Youth

part of this surplus stock in re-establishing sound financial conditions in Europe, and thus help prepare the way for improved trade relations, is a problem that affects so many American interests that its early solution would appear to be most desirable.

One of the objections to making European loans that would involve the export of material quantities of American gold, is the national pride in having the largest part of the world's gold supply. If it could be shown that all the billions of value represented by the yellow metal were necessary as reserves against Government or bank paper currencies, there might be a valid reason for opposing exportation. It is held by the leading bankers, however, that parting with a considerable portion of the immense gold stock would not result in any harmful deflation. If this view is sound, there would seem to be no good reason for refusing to loan part of the surplus gold to countries where it is urgently needed.

THE New England maple sugar camp, as an institution, is both a tradition and a present-day reality. Into the wooded sections of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine there have come, in the last century, important changes, it is true, but there still remain many of the customs, many of the somewhat crude and homely industries, which have been peculiar to the region since Revolutionary times. There are looms and spinning wheels, water mills, and great open fireplaces where the boiling kettle hangs over blazing logs. There are ox teams and puns which share the roads with motor cars, and there are cheese-presses, dasher-churns and spring houses. These are reminders of a period which is all but forgotten elsewhere, a page from a book whose corners show evidences of long but careful use.

But these remnants of what the people of today are inclined to regard as a crude civilization do not predominate. They exist only in sequestered places, in weather-worn surroundings off the beaten track. They are the antiques which all admire and which few possess. But the sugar bush remains an institution. There have been innovations there, of course. New processes have been adopted quite generally by those who have sought to commercialize the industry of maple-sugar making, but on an early spring day, or preferably on an early spring evening, the adventuresome visitor may find his way into a camp which is a faithful replica of the pictures of such spots printed from crude woodcuts a hundred years ago.

The visitor will learn, if patient, that he is not an intruder. His welcome will not be effusive, but it will be sincere. The men and boys about the camp are not morose. They are taciturn. It is said to be the way of many New Englanders. The steaming open pan is not inviting. The escaping odors are not very reassuring to the person who has been familiar with maple sugar and maple syrup daintily served. So interest falls on the activities elsewhere. There is a picture worthy of an artist in the patient oxen yoked to a rough punge upon which rest barrels and buckets used in gathering the sap. The curling smoke from the open fire finds its way lazily and reluctantly through the rough stone chimney and floats away to mingle with a gray cloud which hangs just above the tree tops. A dog, happier than any other dog in the world, is dividing his attention between a gray squirrel safely seated on a limb of a horse chestnut tree and a woodchuck's hole a dozen yards away.

Everywhere there are convincing and reassuring indications of spring. No almanac is needed by the maple sugar maker. To him spring comes when the sun melts the snow on the north side of the barn, and the sugar season begins while freezing temperatures still come at night. It is then that the sap starts its upward course, to carry the green tint to the leaves which are soon to grow at the very tips of the longest and highest branches. It is the final chapter in a New England winter.

## Editorial Notes

PUBLIC opinion will, almost without any doubt, be completely sympathetic to the resolution passed not long ago at a meeting held in Stratford-on-Avon, England, on the subject of "Proletarian" Sunday schools. Therein the British Government was called upon to take immediate steps to deal with the rapid growth of these schools, "which by the blasphemous treatment of all religions, are fast becoming a menace to national character, moral standards, and home life." Few people realize the extent to which the influence of the Communist extremists is developing in their followers what they call class consciousness, but which is really class hatred. Here is a Proletarian oath printed in a certain "Magazine for Boys and Girls" (published in Glasgow):

I . . . do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to my Class, their heirs and successors, according to the Class Struggle, without any God. Can any good come from such teaching? Social reformers who accomplish worth-while results do it by sympathy and not hatred under another name, by understanding and not a rancorous struggle, by true religious instincts, and not blasphemous atheism.

THE year of the centenary of the promulgation to the world of the Monroe Doctrine is a fitting one in which to recall that President Monroe in his famous message laid down, aside from his famous pronouncement, the rule that the policy of America in regard to Europe "is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its (Europe's) powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to reserve those relations by a just, firm and manly policy." Has America forgotten this part of his doctrine in its treatment today of Russia? How far right was—and is—Monroe in his doctrine? Or was he mistaken?

## The Alaskan Oil Reserve

SOMEWHAT inconspicuous news items from Washington have announced the setting apart, by executive order, of an area comprising some 35,000 square miles in the northwestern section of Alaska as a naval oil reserve. It is not easy to visualize, at a glance, the extent of such an area, and it is not particularly enlightening to be informed that in extent it is some 20,000,000 acres larger than the three existing oil reserves, one in Wyoming and two in California, which, combined, cover 2,000,000 acres. But to the traveler who has journeyed by train or motor through New England some conception of the comparative size of the new reserve may be gained when it is realized that it embraces territory greater in extent than that within the borders of the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Bounding this vast reserve on the north and west lies the Arctic Ocean. On the south and east are the Endicott Mountain range and the Colville River, names destined to be much better known to the people of the world in years to come than at the present time. At the northernmost reach of the tract lies Point Barrow, roughly 600 miles north and slightly east from Nome and the extreme northern shore of Behring Sea. From Point Barrow south it is somewhat more than 300 miles, as the crow flies, if it flies at all in that section, to the Arctic Circle.

It is interesting to remember that it is near Point Barrow, just south of the shores of the Arctic Ocean, that the discovery of well-defined oil deposits has been reported. No longer ago than November last, word was sent out from Seattle, Wash., that Alexander Malcolm Smith, an explorer in the Arctic regions, had arrived there by way of Japan and announced the discovery, near Point Barrow, of two lakes of oil. No details were given as to the extent of these deposits, and probably there had not then been made any investigation which would reveal the approximate volume of oil available.

It is indicated in the announcement coming from Washington regarding the setting aside by the Government of the vast area as a reserve that nothing approaching a complete physical survey of the territory has been undertaken. It seems that in many parts of the reserve sufficient indications of the existence of oil deposits have been found to warrant the exclusion of the tract from sale or entry, and it is the declared intention, during the six years covered by the original withdrawal order, to ascertain, by actual exploration and tests, the probable extent of the oil-bearing territory. After that the development of the territory will be undertaken, if it is decided that conditions warrant such action.

For some years there have been indications that the development of Alaska's potential oil supply would soon be definitely attempted. It is unfortunate, no doubt, but easily explainable from a geological standpoint, that the indicated oil deposits are so far removed from that section of Alaska where industrial development has made advisable the building of a railroad. It is hardly conceivable, whatever may be the proved extent of the oil industry on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, that the field will ever be served by other than ocean transportation. The railroad from Seward to Fairbanks, it is hoped, will stimulate the development of agriculture and mining in what is really the heart of Alaska Territory. The oil reserve area is still hundreds of miles to the north and west.

But there has been an important development in the mining regions on Seward Peninsula, which juts out into the Arctic a few hundred miles south and west of Point Barrow, and it is here that somewhat remarkable discoveries have been made showing deposits which indicate the processes by which the oil lakes were formed so many years ago that estimates vary from a quarter of a billion to two billions years, with one guess practically as good as another. Excavations made in a hydraulic gold mine operated on what is called Candle Creek, at the northwest corner of Seward Peninsula, are declared to disclose the fact that tropic conditions once prevailed in Alaska. Bones of mastodons were found, and far beneath these the stumps of frozen spruce trees, similar to the trees now growing in that region. Below these again was still another layer of mastodon bones, apparently reposing where they had lain for countless centuries.

Now there has risen up a generation of adventurers who have found ways to utilize, as they have found means of locating and developing, the stored-up riches which have lain for numberless ages hidden in the earth. They have applied to the purposes of commerce and war the minerals and mineral oils which to the ancients were but incumbrances or the merest dross. They are not despoilers, even though the oils and metals are utilized in the building and operation of warships and armaments, for they are seeking to learn the way in which wars can be avoided. It might be a little difficult to explain, lucidly and satisfactorily, just how it is hoped, by building and providing for the operation of great navies, to insure the peace of the world, but such ingenious arguments are offered by the defenders of what is called the policy of preparedness.

But, the premise is incontestable that while the great nations continue to build and equip warships there must be provided, perforce, the means for their orderly mobilization. Everywhere the search is for more and still more oil, until the greed for it threatens to engender the very wars which the possession of oil in abundance equips the nations to wage successfully or ruthlessly. So long as this need is recognized and must be met, surely it were better that all ambitious powers seek such supplies in areas far removed from the beaten path. The increasing needs of constructive enterprises are making heavy demands on all available petroleum supplies, and this demand will become more insistent as time goes on.

## Business Men and Humor

THE typical American business man is something of a humorist, says Earnest Elmo Calkins in Scribner's. You see it in the type given to Uncle Sam. Lincoln owes something of his greatness with us to his liking for humor. The man from home in the Tarkington-Wilson play was typical. So also was David Harum. And in Old Gorgon Graham there is a full-length portrait of a man who does not let his fondness for an amusing way of expressing himself interfere with the hard-headed business sense of what he is saying. It is no secret that Old Gorgon was drawn from an original who was one of the country's successful manufacturers and advertisers.

## Two Helpful Discoveries

AMONG the old things I've discovered, aside from those universally recognized, such as the supreme value of love and honor—two stand out in my view with special prominence, writes Henry Holt, "The Octogenarian Editor," in The Independent. The first is that no matter how much things hurt, and how bad they look, they generally turn out for the best. Not only does it seem plain that the universe would fall to pieces if they did not; but that as a matter of fact they do, is the testimony of my long experience. The second old discovery is that it's poor business to borrow trouble.